

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CXLIX.—NO. 25.

NEWPORT, R. I., DECEMBER 1, 1906.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,354.

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY—
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1838, and is now in its one hundred and forty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reading so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George—Percy Jeffrey, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TEST, No. 18, Knights of Macchaons—George H. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Grandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WATSON, No. 6271, Foresters of America—William Ackerman, Chief Ranger; John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Alexander Macdonald, President; David McIntosh, Secretary. Meets 21 and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 2)—Miss H. M. Casey, President; Miss M. A. Sullivan, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master; William H. Perry, P. M.; J. J. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MATTHEW LODGE, No. 83, N. E. O. P.—Dudley B. Campbell, Warden; Mrs. Dudley B. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—Miss H. M. Casey, President; Miss M. A. Sullivan, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

BROWNE LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—William Chapman, Chancellor; William H. Langley, Recorder; J. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. E. O. P.—St. John Knight Captain; William H. Langley, Recorder; J. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

CLAN McLEOD, No. 185—James Graham, Chief; Alexander Gillespie, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Pastorate Ended.

Rev. W. Bertal Heenev closed his pastorate at St. George's Church last Sunday, preaching both morning and evening to large congregations. At the morning service he thanked the members and friends for their assistance to him in his church work and for the many kindnesses he had received. He expressed his deep regret of severing the pleasant relationship which had existed between himself and the clergy of the city and also thanked the press for their courteous treatment to him during his stay in Newport.

After the close of the evening service the congregation were given an opportunity to shake hands with Mr. Heenev and wish him God speed in his new field of labor. Mr. Heenev was not only liked at St. George's Church but throughout the city and his departure is deeply regretted. He has gone to Barrie, Ontario, where he will become vicar of Trinity Church.

The Stone Bridge.

Much comment has been made on the slowness with which the work on the Stone Bridge has been carried on. In answer to that, Capt. Nathaniel Church, one of the commissioners, says that the work has progressed as rapidly as possible under the conditions with which they have had to contend. The stone work is now about all done and they are ready for the iron. That part of the work will be begun soon. Capt. Church says that the bridge will probably be ready for use in April next. But allowing for future unforeseen delays he guarantees on the authority of the contractors and the commission combined that June 1st will see everything completed and the bridge in order for use. When done it will be one of the finest bridges of its kind in America.

When the stone bridge is completed next June the Old Colony trolley system propose to run at least one through car a day, each way between Newport and Boston. They will also inaugurate a through express system between the two cities. Express matter will then be handled for about one-half what it is now. At the present time there is no competition between the two companies doing business here. And they have both taken advantage of the new rate law to increase the rates to the people of Newport. A little healthy opposition will be welcomed. At the present time the rates charged are exorbitant.

Election Next Tuesday.

The municipal election, the first under the new charter, occurs on next Tuesday, and much interest is manifested on account of the many peculiar features of the charter. There are plenty of candidates for offices of all kinds. Some of them are working tooth and nail for their own election, while others are sitting back and quietly watching the progress of events. The Municipal Association, through whose efforts the new charter was adopted, are working earnestly to secure the election of their nominees, and apparently they have plenty of money to spend for legitimate purposes.

There are but two nominees for Mayor, neither of whom have been endorsed by the Municipal Association. As far as this office is concerned there is little change from former elections. Hon. Robert C. Cottrell, the present incumbent, who is a candidate for reelection, is a staunch Republican, and his opponent, Col. William P. Clarke, is an equally staunch Democrat. Although no party designation is allowed to appear on the ballot it is probable that the contest for Mayor will probably be fought out on the old party lines.

For members of the school committee for three years there are ten nominees, of whom only four can be elected. All the nominations were secured personally or by friends, the Municipal Association taking no active part in the contest for school committee. Messrs. Robert C. Baebler, William J. Cozzene and Thomas P. Peckham are candidates for reelection, and the others are all new men. Mr. William P. Sullivan, the fourth member whose term expired this year, declined a new nomination.

For members of the board of aldermen there is a lively contest, and some strenuous work is being done by means of newspaper advertising, printed cards, and personal solicitation. The Municipal Association has endorsed and is actively working for the election of Messrs. Hudson B. Kingman, Peter King, John C. Burke, James B. Cottrell and Delaney Kaue. But others are also at work. An advertisement has been put in advocating the election of R. P. Hamilton, William Shepley, P. J. Boyle, Dennis Shanahan and Michael F. Kelly. Mr. Shepley and his friends are working hard to secure his election from the second ward, and the city is well covered with portraits of Mr. Shepley on window cards.

Another faction is advocating the election of Messrs. Kingman, King and Burke (the Municipal Association nominees from the first three wards) and William F. Adams and John Mahan from the fourth and fifth. Strong efforts are being made to secure the election of Mr. Mahan from the fifth ward and his friends feel that he has not been treated fairly. He was the first in the field in that ward with a good chance for election until at the last moment the Municipal Association named a candidate against him. His friends feel that even if the Association would not endorse him they should have kept their hands off and not imperiled his chances. Consequently some very strong personal work is being done in his behalf.

Besides the candidates mentioned for the board of aldermen there are also one more in each of the two lower wards, John E. Leddy in the fourth and Joseph Kennedy in the fifth. Their friends are working actively for their election.

For representative council there are candidates galore. The smallest number of nominees for any one term is fifteen for the one-year term in the third ward; the greatest number is twenty-seven for the two year term in the first ward. Between these two extremes the average is something over twenty for each term. There are thirteen to be elected for each term from each ward. Only taxpaying voters can vote for members of the representative council. The Municipal Association has full tickets in each ward and is working actively in the interests of its nominees.

Owing to the multiplicity of candidates and the very much mixed up ballot that will probably be cast it is impossible to say when the result will be known. It means a long tedious job for the wardens and clerks and they are not particularly enthusiastic over the prospect. There was also some liability of overcrowding in the voting booths in the fourth and fifth wards but this the board of aldermen have obviated by engaging special quarters to be used for polling places in those wards at this election.

The board of aldermen made the final canvass of the voting lists on Wednesday and the lists are now being printed. The expense to the city of this extra election will not be small, as there are many items to be figured in the cost.

Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman will give a farewell dinner at Black Point Farm Saturday evening, and will shortly leave for Sharon where they will spend the winter.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday was an ideal day for Thanksgiving, entirely in keeping with all traditions of the day. The morning dawned clear and cold with a still northwest breeze which made heavy overcoats and winter wraps comfortable for those who were out during the day. No one objected to the coolness however for the fall weather has been so exceptionally fine that a little crispness in the air was not unpleasant.

There were many sons and daughters of Newport who came home to spend the great New England holiday with the old folks, and there were a number of pleasant family reunions during the day. The "national bird" was very much in evidence before the noon hour but afterward resembled a mass of ruins.

There was a union service in the United Congregational Church in the morning, at which the clergymen and congregations of many of the Protestant churches took part. The church was well filled. Rev. C. A. Steinhilber read the proclamations by the President and Governor, and Rev. J. A. Richards delivered the call to worship, the invocation and the Lord's prayer. Rev. J. H. Wiley read the psalter and Rev. C. J. Nelson read the Old Testament lesson, and Rev. H. N. Jeter, D. D., the New Testament lesson. Rev. Aquila Webb, Ph. D., offered prayer, after which Rev. George W. Quick, D. D., delivered the sermon, which was especially appropriate for Thanksgiving. Mr. Alfred G. Langley presided at the organ and there was an augmented choir under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Livingston.

Those churches that did not participate in the union service held services in their own buildings, the attendance being fairly large.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave her customary dinner to the newsmen and messenger boys of the city at Masonic Hall. These affairs are greatly appreciated by the small boys and some of larger growth as is well attested by the increasing demands upon the newspaper offices and telegraph offices for tickets. The large hall was completely filled with hungry youngsters who were ready to do ample justice to the many good things that were provided. The room presented a very attractive appearance with its decorations and the well filled tables extending down the room.

In the absence of Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Annetta Tanner was as usual in charge of the dinner and to her excellent management was due the smoothness with which everything passed off. The Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished music before and during the dinner. Mayor Robert C. Cottrell was present and spoke a few words to the boys, after which Rev. Aquila Webb, Ph. D., asked a blessing and then the boys set to work with a will to demolish the feast spread by J. T. Allen & Co. There was a corps of volunteer assistants to look after the wants of the diners and everything passed off without a hitch. After the dinner the boys were all presented with boxes of candy to carry away with them.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock there was a very interesting football game that attracted a large crowd of spectators. The Rangers, the local team who have developed considerable strength this fall, were matched against the Harlequins of New York who came here with a big reputation. Those who saw the game however felt that they were hardly as strong as they had been represented as the Rangers had no particular difficulty in walking right through them. The Rangers were easily the winners, the score at the end of the first half standing 17 to 0, and at the close of the game 32 to 0. It was rather cold weather for the spectators but the players experienced no difficulty in keeping warm.

Miss Mary Goffe and Mr. William C. Peckham were quietly married at the Channing parsonage Monday evening, Rev. W. S. Jones officiating. The bride wore a traveling dress of brown. Miss Adelaide V. Goffe, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Howard Swan performed the duties of best man. The young couple left on the 8.10 train for Boston and there was a large party of friends in waiting to give them a lively send-off.

There was an alarm of fire shortly after noon on Friday for a slight fire in the tenement on Dixon street occupied by James Murphy. The fire originated in the attic and the damage was confined to that part of the house. No water was used, the chemical streams being sufficient to extinguish the fire.

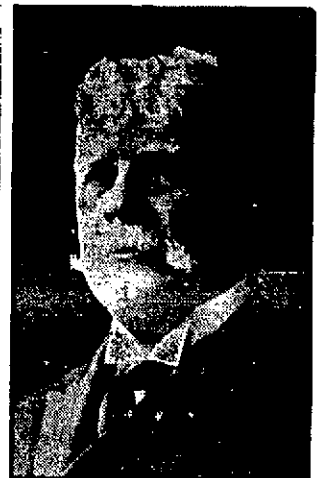
Mr. George Gordon King gave an illustrated lecture before the Natural History Society on Monday evening, on the subject of a tour through Algiers.

Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter gave a Thanksgiving lunch on Thursday, at which all the members of her family were present.

Mayor Dyer Dead.

Ex-Governor Elisha Dyer, Mayor of Providence, and late Candidate for Congress from this district, died suddenly at his home Thanksgiving night of heart disease. He was sick but a very few moments. During the day Mayor Dyer told his family his health was as good as it could be. He enjoyed his Thanksgiving dinner in the household of his son, H. Anthony Dyer, on Blackstone boulevard, and during the afternoon addressed an audience at the Young Men's Christian Association at an entertainment provided by the organization for the holiday.

Ex-Governor Dyer has been a well-



ELISHA DYER.

known and popular public official in this State for many years. He began his political career as a Senator from North Kingstown in 1877, and a year later was made a member of the State Board of Health, serving five years. He was a Representative from Providence in 1880 and 1881, and in 1883 became a member of the Providence school committee, serving until he resigned in 1897. He was an Alderman from the First Ward, Providence, in 1890, and again in 1891. He was Adjutant General of the State from 1882 to 1895. On April 7, 1897, he was elected Governor of the State of Rhode Island, and re-elected in 1898 and 1899. During his term of office many important laws were passed, but the greatest event of interest was the Spanish War, which broke out in 1898. Governor Dyer took steps immediately to enroll a regiment for Rhode Island's quota for the war, and while the regiment was encamped in Pennsylvania he made a personal visit to the camp to see that the men were properly equipped. After his third term as Governor Mayor Dyer remained in private life for a few years, again appearing in politics in the fall election of 1904, when he was chosen State Senator from Providence. He held this office for a year, and at the conclusion of that time was elected Mayor of the city in the fall of 1905. He served in this position until his death.

Mayor Dyer was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Royal Arch Chapter; St. John's Commandery, all of Providence; Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a 33d degree Mason of the Scottish Rite. He was a comrade of Rodman Post, G. A. R., a member of the A. E. Hiramite Camp, Sons of Veterans, and of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion. In the various clubs he was prominent, being a member of the Hope, Squantum and Providence Central Clubs and of the University Club of New York. He was also a member of the Providence Board of Trade.

Governor Dyer's eldest son, Elisha Dyer, Jr., has been for a number of years a well known summer resident here.

Committee Organized.

The Republican State Central Committee was organized for the coming year on Tuesday, by the reelection of Col. H. J. Gross, Chairman, N. M. Wright Secretary and Treasurer. The Chairman appointed the following Executive Committee:

Providence County—Frank W. Tilgham, Johnston; William H. Barclay, Pawtucket; George Batchelor, Woonsocket; Zenas W. Bliss, Cranston; Walter H. Durfee, Providence.

Newport County—Edward A. Brown, Middletown; William G. Landers, Newport.

Bristol County—Philo V. Cady, Bristol; Herbert M. Gardner, Barrington.

Kent County—Elmer J. Rathbun, West Greenwich; Charles R. Brayton, Warwick.

Washington County—Robert F. Rodman, North Kingstown; Jesse V. B. Watson, South Kingstown.

The congressional district committee organized as follows:

First District: Chairman—Charles C. Gray of Providence; Secretary—Samuel L. Peck of Warren.

Second District: Chairman—Elmer J. Rathbun of West Greenwich; Secretary—Zenias W. Bliss of Cranston.

Mrs. Bradford Norman entertained at luncheon on Thanksgiving Day.

Recent Deaths.

Raymond D. Allen.

Mr. Raymond D. Allen, formerly of this city, died at the residence of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, at Farmside, Conn., on Friday. He had been in poor health for some time and early in the summer he was obliged to relinquish his duties on account of his health.

Mr. Allen was the son of Rev. J. H. Allen, who was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city 1896-1900. During his father's pastorate in Newport the son attended the Rogers High School and graduated from there in 1900 graduating from Wesleyan in 1904. He had been for two years sub-master in the Kingsley School at Essex Falls, N. J., but at the close of the last school year he was obliged to leave the school on account of his health.

He had a host of friends in this city and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mrs. J. W. Higbee.

Mrs. Harriet Wright Higbee, wife of Mr. J. William Higbee of Worcester, Mass., died at Plymouth, Mass., on Sunday after a long illness. Mrs. Higbee was for a number of years the head of the Oread Institute in Worcester, a leading institution for instruction in domestic science. She was a woman of remarkable intelligence and capability and had a host of friends. She was a sister-in-law of Mr. Edward W. Higbee and Mrs. John P. Sanborn of this city. The remains were brought to this city on Wednesday and funeral services were held at the Belmont Memorial Chapel in the Island Cemetery, Rev. Dr. Webb officiating.

William C. Elliott.

Mr. William C. Elliott died on Tuesday, after having been in rather poor health some time. The loss of his wife some time ago, and other troubles followed by an injury to his head, had kept him under medical treatment, and his illness finally resulted in his death.

Mr. Elliott was a well known gardener, having been formerly in the employ of the late William Brenton Greene. He was for many years an active member of the United Congregational Church. He is survived by three sisters and one brother.

Mrs. William Williams.

Mrs. Dagmar H. Williams, wife of Mr. William Williams, died at her home on Spring street Saturday of last week very suddenly, having been in apparently good health up to a few hours before the death. Mrs. Williams was well known in Newport and Jamestown. For a number of summers she had conducted a dressmaking establishment in Jamestown and her sudden death caused much expression of sympathy from her many friends.

New York Yacht Club.

The nominating committee of the New York Yacht Club has prepared the list of officers for the next year, and quite a number of changes have been made. The most important of these is the retirement of Vice Commodore Henry Walters and the nomination of A. Curtis James to fill the vacancy. The nominations are as follows:

Commodore—Cornelius Vanderbilt. Vice Commodore—A. Curtis James. Rear Commodore—Frederick F. Brewster.

Secretary—George A. Cormack. Treasurer—Tarrant Putnam. Regatta Committee—H. de B. Parsons, Ernest E. Lorillard and Walter C. Kerr.

Messurer—Charles Lane Poor. House Committee—Thomas A. Bronson, Hunter Wykes and George A. Freeman.

Committee on Admissions—Henry C. Ward, Edward F. Whitney, Alexander S. Cochran, George A. Ade and George A. Armour.

Library Committee—Grenville Kaue, Nelson Mack and James A. Metcalf.

Model Committee—A. Bradley Hunt, Paul E. Stevenson and James D. Sparkman.

Committee on Club Stations and Anchorage (the flag officers ex-officio)—Augustus C. Tyler, Alfred C. Harrison, Cord Meyer, Charles Lane Poor, Henry C. Ward, J. Harvey Ladew, Maximilian Agassiz, William H. Thomas, William Lanman Bull and Paul G. Thebaud.

Mrs. Amanda F. Kauff of this city has been given a verdict of \$4500 on her suit against the Old Colony Street Railway Company for injuries received in an accident. The case was tried in the United States District Court in Providence, beginning on Friday and lasting several days. The witnesses were nearly all Newporters. The amount asked for was \$10,000. The case was the outcome of the collision between a work car and a passenger car on the Island road something over a year ago, when a number of passengers were more or less injured. Mrs. Kauff was represented by Attorney Clark Burdick.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hitchcock are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Wedding Bells.

Martin Lynch.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Mary's Church Thursday morning, the contracting parties being Miss Mary Genevieve Lynch, daughter of Mrs. Ellen M. Lynch, and Mr. Thomas Francis Martin. Rev. Father Meenan performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large gathering of relatives and friends. The bride wore a handsome dress of white crepe de chine over white tulle with Irish point lace and chiffon. She wore a long tulle veil caught up with lilies of the valley and carried an ivory covered prayer book. Miss Anne M. Lynch, a sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid. She wore a dress of pale blue costume chiffon, with lace trimmings and a picture hat of white. Her bouquet was of white carnations. Mr. L. A. Martin performed the duties of best man and the ushers were Mr. E. A. Keating, Dr. M. H. McElroy, Dr. H. A. Martin and Mr. Lawrence P. Sullivan.

A wedding breakfast and reception followed at the home of the bride's mother on Hammond street, which was largely attended. A collation was served.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin left in the afternoon on the Wickford boat for New York and were given the customary send-off.

Bulkeley-Stewart.

Miss Margaret Stewart, of St. John, New Brunswick, was married to Mr. Edward Henry Bulkeley Wednesday morning at the La Forge cottage, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, and was witnessed by Mrs. Knight, aunt of the bride, and Dr. Harry J. Knapp and Mr. Frederick H. Paine. A wedding breakfast was served. The bride is a graduate of the school for nurses of the Newport Hospital and has many friends in this city. Mr. Bulkeley is a brother of Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. Mrs. Reginald W. Rivers and Mrs. Roland Redmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Marsh celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Tuesday at their residence on Cranston avenue. They received many callers throughout the day and were the recipients of some beautiful gifts, including sums of money in gold. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were married November 27, 1856, by the late Rev. Thaddeus Thayer, D. D., and have spent their entire married life in this city.

Mr. John E. Groff and his daughter Miss Eva K. Groff, of Providence, spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. William B. Groff on Bull street.

Dr. Russell K. Bryer of New York spent Thanksgiving Day in Newport guest of his father, Mr. Andrew Bryer.

Mr. Harold F. Gilpin spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilpin on John street.

Hon. Henry White, ambassador to Italy, called for Europe the past week.

Middletown.

No services being held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thanksgiving day, an evening service of praise and Thanksgiving was held on Sunday last in commemoration of the day.

An Art and Crafts Exhibit was given on Friday afternoon by the members of the Oliphant Reading Club at the Cross Guild House. Each member was requested to bring a sample of something she had made either embroidered or sewed or food, etc., and was also allowed the privilege of bringing a guest. A social followed and the refreshments were served.

Miss Elizabeth Betton of Newport entertained the ladies of St. Columba Guild on Friday afternoon.

On Tuesday of next week an afternoon and evening entertainment will be given at the M. E. Church by the Ladies' Aid and the members of the Epworth League for the benefit of a building fund for the new church. Music will be furnished by Mr. Louis of Newport, violinist and the choral quartette, and a reader from F. River, Mrs. Elery W. Chase will assist. At the quarterly conference held at the M. E. Parsonage last Thursday evening, Mr. Critchlow stated the sum of \$4200 had been received pledged alone for the new building fund.

A Thanksgiving service and a celebration of Holy Communion was held at the Berkeley Memorial Church Thursday morning at 10.30.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Clarke Peckham entertained a large family gathering, Thanksgiving day at their home "Seaside" on Peckham avenue. Eleven children were present with 11 families even to the fourth generation. A musical and literary program was presented during the evening by 1 grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Percival Grinnell, Narragansett Pier are spending week with Mr. Grinnell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. James Grinnell, Vaclaire avenue.

Mr. William V. Hart having sold milk route, will sell his cows at auction.

A Skyscraping Affair

By DONALD ALLEN

Copyright, 1906, by Ruby Douglas

It was a fact well known in social circles in Traverse City that Henry Harrington Hawkins and R. Ogden Winterbury were rivals for the hand of Miss Kate Barstow, but it was only known to three or four people that the affable handsome young girl had already pledged her troth with Mr. Barstow, manager of the big department store, and that when the marriage came off he was to have an interest in the business.

Mr. Hawkins was a young man of aesthetic tastes. He was a law student and wrote verses to himself, and his income was \$500 a week. Mr. Winterbury, on the other hand, was a man of no taste, but he was employed by a firm publishing a state gazetteer, and he therefore called himself a literary man and tried to make his salary of \$12 per week carry out his assertions.

If that fact had been of a jealous disposition there would have been no rivalry between the two, but he was not, and Miss Kate was being kept in ignorance of the fact that the rivalry and its possible ending were as plain to the eyes of the other ones she let matters go on.

She knew of the rivalry, but took no notice of it. Both young men were treated alike. They had been friends up to the day when a certain lawn party, when both fell in love. From that time on it was rivalry. They passed each other in the street to glare and glare, and they set together in the Harbinger, with the young lady making a good third, and smiled and smiled and wished each other dead. If one saw any one of the evening for a party of eight with the object of his attention, the other would be in the back with a stare. If Miss Barstow attended a second concert with Mr. Hawkins it was Mr. Winterbury's turn to throw missiles. Their love for the girl was broad and deep and long and desperate. Neither of them stopped to figure on the cost of pork or potatoes or the price of house rent. That would have been abasing their love.

Things went on, things go on even if people are in love. Traverse City decided to hold a county fair. All the big boys, fat cattle, old ganders, fancy bedquills, gigantic pumpkins, overgrown cucumbers and three legged calves in the county were to be exhibited, and one enterprising individual bought the privilege of setting up a Ferris wheel on the grounds. It was one that had seen its best days at a seashore resort and was longing for a rest.

When the fair opened, of course everybody was there. That meant that Miss Kate Barstow and Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Winterbury were there. It also meant that when Miss Kate saw the Ferris wheel, she was much taken with it and expressed her desire to make the circuit and get a view of the country for miles around.

The rivalry had become desperate by this time. Each rival felt that a crisis was at hand. Each proposed to make that circuit with Miss Kate and to have his fate settled before they had left the car.

Now the law student showed his fine Italian hand. He went to the owner of the wheel and had a very private conversation. Later on he borrowed \$20 and passed the bills over to the man.

The transaction had hardly been closed when the literary editor of the gazetteer appeared. He spent some ten minutes watching the machinery operating with the wheel, and then he had a talk with the owner.

There were many winks and smiles, and more money passed. It was after the last trotting race that the rivals and the girl they loved approached the wheel. Each intended to make the circuit with Miss Kate and leave the other on the ground. Each had also planned that in case he got left the fact should not give the other any advantage. On the contrary, it should be bad for him. It can't be said that the girl had an intuition, but this much is certain—that in the crowd and crush around the car she so managed that Mr. Hawkins had as a partner a very fat woman whose husband was a nervous little man who dared not make the trip, while Mr. Winterbury found a little later that his companion was an old maid of forty or more who wanted to fall in love.

The rivals were thirty feet high when they discovered the mixup, and there was nothing to do but go onward and upward. Miss Kate smiled and waved a hand at them, but that only increased the pain. The owner of the wheel had been closely watching things, but after half a minute he shook his head and muttered:

"Hinged if I know what to do. I have forgotten which I was to keep up there. They have gone and mixed themselves up, and I guess the best thing I can do is to stop the old machine right now."

The "old machine" had made only a half circuit. Mr. Hawkins and his fat woman and Mr. Winterbury and his old maid were right at the top when something went wrong with the machinery, and the motion ceased. After half a minute there were loud demands to know what had happened. The wheel man told them as well as he could. Some cog, lever, cam or ratchet had given out, and it might be a full hour before that big wheel took up its slow and stately movement again.

"Young man, this is a pretty how-do-do!" exclaimed the fat woman when the news was shouted aloft. "Here I am up here half scared to death, and down there is my Samuel almost in a fit."

"Well, I'm not to blame for it," replied Mr. Hawkins.

"I believe you are. I can see 'wild' written in every line on your face. Lay as much as the tip of your finger on me and I'll make you rue it to the last day of your life!"

"You shut up and keep quiet!" shouted

ed the young lawyer at her. "Can't you see that your hatching around may upset this car?"

"I'm a dead woman—I know I am!" she wailed as she began to shed tears. "Didn't I tell you to keep still?"

She sunk down in the bottom of the car, crowding his legs until he had to haul them up, and Mr. Hawkins swore according to Coke and Blackstone.

In the next car below Mr. Winterbury and the old maid were also having some conversation. He was a young man and looked like a good thing, and her heart went out to him. As her heart went out she exclaimed:

"What a romantic bower for a pair of lovers! All around us the meadows, overhead God's sky! I hope you appreciate the beautiful."

"I'd appreciate a chance to punch that fellow's head down there!" was the savage reply.

"Say not so. I could ride on forever."

"You may ride all you please after I get out."

It was an unkind remark, and the old maid took it so and flared up and told Mr. Winterbury that he was evidently a loafer in disguise and that her brother down below would wallopp better manners into him as soon as the wheel turned. Then the rivals caught sight of each other and began to shake their fists and indulge in epithets. These things scared the fat woman until she began to shriek and angered the old maid until she threatened to stab her vis-a-vis with a hatpin if he didn't give over. He gave over, but not until he had said:

"If I ever catch that long nosed young man on the solid earth I'll rend him limb from limb, and if hung for it I'll go to the gallows with a song on my lips!"

A thunderstorm had been creeping up. The owner of the machine didn't know whether he had earned his \$40 or not. He finally decided that he hadn't, and while seemingly industriously at work to make repairs, he accomplished nothing and left all his patrons to get wet.

There was a strong wind ahead of the rain, and the people aloft sat with their hearts in their mouths. The thunder roared, and they roared with it. The lightning cut up dikes, and shrieks rent the air. When the rain came all were soaked in a minute. This included the fat woman and the old maid, and they privately informed Messrs. Hawkins and Winterbury that their vengeance would be deep and deadly and last through three generations.

The owner of the wheel was a man who believed in giving full measure for the money. He kept the wheel still for the full time he had agreed upon and then added ten minutes. By that time the storm had ceased and the sun of joy shone again. Messrs. Hawkins and Winterbury gave him one long lingering look as the wheel came round and then leaped from their seats and walked away.

They walked toward and past the girl of their hearts as she stood smiling beside her mother, but they didn't see her. They didn't want to. The thunderstorm had washed their love away never to return. Henceforth no more carthens, no more roses. It was as if nothing ever had been—nothing but law and literary work.

Father Took Son's Whipping.

The boy had misbehaved, as he often did, and his father called him to account.

"Son," said the father, "I hate to lick you, but some one must get a whipping for what you've done."

The boy whimpered a little.

"Suppose," said the father, "that I take the whipping for you?"

The boy laughed at the idea, but the father took down a dog whip, called a friend who was visiting at the house, explained the situation to him and then requested the visitor to use the whip on him.

The father wore a long tailed coat, and the visitor hit the tails of that coat in great style.

At the first crack of that whip the boy was wild eyed. At the second he was clawing, biting and kicking the man with the whip.

"Don't whip my papa! Don't whip him!" he cried. "Whip me! Oh, whip me!"

That was a year ago. Since then that boy has never done anything seriously wrong.

Honors Easy.

People who were present smiled at the little passage of arms which took place between two young ladies at a luncheon. One of them, a bride, shaking hands in her characteristically cordial way, said to the other:

"I'm so glad to meet you! You have afforded me so very much amusement just lately!"

"Amusement?" said the other.

"Oh, yes," went on the bride. "I've been through my husband's desk, and I've read all his old love letters. I found several very affectionate letters from you, and I enjoyed reading them really ever so much."

"I'm so glad you enjoyed them," purred the other. "But do come and see me very soon. Here is my card. I have the answers to all those letters, and you might like to read them as well. Mr. X's letters are so much more affectionate than those I wrote to him! I know you'll enjoy reading them ever so much more than you did mine."

While lightning rods properly made and put up, with wires properly grounded, doubtless do serve as a protection from damage by lightning to the buildings on which they are erected, yet the inefficiency of the average lightning rod is quite conclusively shown from the fact that insurance companies do not make a reduction in rates on buildings which are so equipped.

Some of the abandoned coal mines in eastern states are being turned into underground gardens. In these gardens mushrooms, lettuce and celery are raised for market. Acetylene gas is used as a substitute for the sunlight and is kept burning day and night in order to sooner bring the plants to maturity. This way of gardening is said to be successful, though it is still in the experimental stage.

On the Boston Express

By EDITH J. HULBERT

Copyright, 1906, by Homer Sprague

Wentworth paused in the doorway and glanced carelessly over the car. Then he turned to the porter with an involuntary sigh of relief.

"Either of these two vacant seats will do," he said.

The porter consulted his book.

"No. 12 is engaged, sah, but you can have 13."

"All right," said Wentworth, taking possession.

After his belongings had been flung for the conventional length of time and the dusky official had retreated Wentworth looked at his watch.

"Five minutes to starting time," he murmured, "and no sign of her yet, for which fact the lady has my heartfelt gratitude."

"My, won't Collins be in the denue of a funk, though! He seems to be uncommonly keen over the affair. I'll see what he says again." And, fumbling in his pocket, he produced a crumpled slip of paper.

Smoothing it out, he read half audibly: "Look out for Annette Blain on Boston express. She has wind of the state's intention to call her as a witness in the Brent murder trial and is going to cross the border. Is about twenty-two and slender, with brown hair and gray or blue eyes; timid manner; dresses well, but plainly. Get an interview with her and find out all she knows about the case. Don't let this slip. Should be a beat. Other papers not on."

"Nice thing to foist on a man just starting on a vacation," grumbled Wentworth. "Anyway I've been through all the cars—they're all jammed—and there's no such person in sight. That lets me out, and—love!"

The porter had come back, followed by a heavily veiled young woman in a long dark blue traveling coat. As she sank wearily into the seat opposite No. 13 a warning shriek came from the great engine, and the train puffed slowly out of the station.

Wentworth eyed her furtively, while the porter punctiliously arranged her luggage in the rack.

"My victim undoubtedly," he soliloquized. "Poor child! I wonder if she thinks that covering her face with a thick veil when the thermometer is 80 is a good way to escape notice. How had I best open up the attack? Moral certainty all's very well, but I'm afraid mine would become shaky if she should deny her identity. There's something about the poise of her head that indicates she'd have the nerve to do it, too, and I've really nothing to go by. Confound that veil!"

At this point a small leather hand bag obligingly slid off the newcomer's lap, and Wentworth promptly presented it to her with his best bow.

"Thank you," she murmured politely, but in a tone that distinctly discouraged any attempt at conversation on his part. He felt instinctively that it would not be advisable even to make any suggestions concerning the window or the chair. He resumed his seat and sulkily regarded the flying landscape for several minutes.

When he turned again, his vis-a-vis had thrown back her veil. As he looked at her Wentworth found it difficult to suppress an exclamation of amazement. She was so like and yet so unlike Collins' terse description of the fugitive witness. Slender she certainly was; twenty-two she might be, although sixteen would seem nearer the truth, and her manner was undoubtedly timid. But surely the phrase "brown hair" conveyed no adequate conception of those rippling, gold streaked chestnut waves that swept away from her broad white brow and were gathered in a loose coil at the nape of her neck. Surely the man who had told Collins about her "gray or blue eyes" never had picked violets diamonded with the dew of an early May morning. Surely no one but a brute could endure the thought of the delicate pink of those softly rounded cheeks deepening to scarlet and those exquisitely curved lips quivering under the pitiless fire of cross questioning from half a dozen lawyers regarding the hideous details of the Brent murder case.

Her testimony was not essential. The case of the state was sufficiently strong without it. Justice would lose nothing by her absence. Her flight was not only entirely honorable—it was a sacred duty she owed herself and her family.

Fortunately she was safe enough now. Soon after passing the next station they would cross the line into Connecticut, and there would be no question of further pursuit. If only she were a shade more approachable he was sure he could give her some valuable advice in the matter.

At this point in his reflections the train came to a full stop. "Why, we're there already," he muttered, glancing out of the window, and then involuntarily he smiled sympathetically at the girl.

She, however, did not seem to be at all in a mood to receive congratulations. She was very pale; her lips were twitching nervously, and when, just as the train started again, the porter entered, an expression of utter terror came into her eyes.

Evidently her fears were not altogether groundless. The two men went directly to her, and while the porter murmured consolingly, "Now, don't be afraid, miss; no one ain't gwine to hurt you," the conductor produced a telegraph form from which he read rapidly in a low tone.

Wentworth made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was listening.

"You see," said the conductor, handing her the paper, "these instructions are from police headquarters, so there is nothing for us to do but give you into custody at New Haven."

"Rubbish!" ejaculated Wentworth before the girl could speak. "If you do any such fool thing as that you'll

find yourself in about the worst scrape you ever tackled. This young lady isn't charged with any crime, is she?"

The conductor shook his head doubtfully.

"Of course not. Well, you know quite as well as I do that you can't serve a subpoena out of the state. It's up to her to say whether she'll go back and be a witness in that beastly trial or not. That wire didn't come from police headquarters any more than you did. Let me see it."

Impressed by the decision of his man, the conductor almost mechanically complied with his demand.

"Just as I thought," pursued Miss Blain's self constituted protector—"a piece of cake. Haven't even got her name right. Spelled it with an 'r.'"

"How should it be spelled?" asked the porter.

"Why, with an 'n' naturally," said Wentworth, with withering scorn.

"Do you know this gentleman?" asked the conductor, turning to the girl.

"I—that is"—she began helplessly.

"Know me? Why, I'm one of her best friends," interposed Wentworth hastily, managing to give her elbow a surreptitious pressure. "I came on this train purposely to look after her, although she didn't know of my intention."

There was a moment's silence, during which the girl kept her face averted. The porter shuffled uneasily and Wentworth looked defiantly at the conductor, who shrugged his shoulders.

"Well," remarked that official at length, "I'm no lawyer or detective either, and I don't know whether that wire's straight or not, but I don't like to make things unpleasant for a lady. I can't interfere with the proper authorities if they come on at New Haven, but I don't know as it's my business to give 'em any help. Perhaps you can fix some plan between you." And, nodding to the porter to precede him, he passed on through the car.

The girl turned quickly to Wentworth.

"What did you mean," she asked, "by talking about my testifying in a case? Who do you think I am?"

"I don't think anything about it," said Wentworth. "I know you're Annette Blain, and you're leaving New York so you won't be obliged to appear at the Brent trial." And he glanced significantly at her luggage, on which the letters "A. H." appeared conspicuously in several places.

"Oh, no, I'm not. I'm Antoinette Blair, and I never heard of the Brent case. I'm simply running away from home to escape marrying a man I detest, and my guardian has found it out and sent that horrid wire. They'll keep me at New Haven until he gets there. I know they will."

Wentworth gave a low whistle.

"How old are you?" he asked abruptly.

"Nineteen."

Wentworth considered for a moment.

"See here," he said. "Will you trust yourself to me?"

Miss Blair smiled a little tremulously.

"It seems about the only thing for me to do," she said.

"Then listen. There's a flag station this side of New Haven. I'll fix the porter to stop the train there, and we'll slip off and take the next train back to some station where we can hire a trip to drive over and connect with the Central. I have an aunt living in Albany who'll be delighted to keep you for a few days until you can arrange your plans."

"How good you are!" murmured the girl fervently. "How can I ever repay you?"

Wentworth flashed an eloquent glance at her, whereat she blushed deeply and busied herself with her luggage.

The city editor of the Evening Star received two telegrams from Wentworth before he returned from his vacation.

The first was dated "Portchester" and read:

No trace of woman on express.

The second came from Albany a week later, and Collins groaned as he read:

Was married today in this city. Going Niagara. Back 24th. WENTWORTH.

"Another good man spoiled," sighed Collins.

A Ready Helper.

"Maria is a well meaning soul, now, isn't she?" said one of Maria's much tried relatives to another. "She has a real helpful spirit."

"That she has," returned the other sufferer heartily. "I suppose Maria has done more to get tickets for people who didn't want them to go to places they couldn't abide, sold more articles to people who couldn't use them, assisted more people over crossings who were boiling with rage because they preferred to go alone or with the policeman, helped more kindwomen to make up their minds in the exactly opposite way from the one they wished and told more strangers in the city things they already knew than any other woman in Christendom."

"But if you told her the brand was ripped off the bottom of her skirt she wouldn't really like it," said the first speaker.

"No; I've noticed that these ready helpers never care for suggestions themselves. Curious, isn't it?"

Maria's luckless relatives sighed in concert.—Youth's Companion.

Woman's Lot in Bavaria.

If there is any one country of civilized Europe that is away behind her sisters in her treatment of the fair sex it is Bavaria most assuredly. There all the hard work falls to the women, while men, it seems, are at best superintendents of their labor. The feminine portion of the population of this strangely unprogressive country makes its living by sawing wood, carrying mortar and bricks and even doing all the manual labor of building houses. Even the municipality itself encourages the employment of women along these lines by allowing the tramway company to hire women for cleaning out the tram rails. Indeed, in Munich especially, women seem to have replaced men in all those harder kinds of labor which are always intrusted to the stronger sex in other more progressive and civilized communities.

PROBLEMS OF SPACE

ENIGMAS THAT SCIENCE IS STRIVING TO SOLVE.

The question of an infinity of Worlds and Their Distribution in an Infinity of Space—Distance of the Nearest External Universe.

There can be no subject more calculated to impress a man's mind with his own insignificance compared with the overwhelming power and glory of his Creator than the study and contemplation of the firmament in all its boundless infinity. It is not to be wondered at that from the earliest ages the subject has never failed to exercise a fascination over men and that those who by their genius and learning have most nearly succeeded in solving its mysteries have always been revered and esteemed to be among the wisest men of their day. More has been done within the last fifty years than in all the rest of the world's history toward the piercing of the veil which shuts off from our eyes the beauties and mysteries of faroff realms, and doubtless by means of the spectroscopic and increased size in the lenses of our telescopes we shall be enabled before long to unravel still more secrets of the universe.

The question as to whether space is finite or infinite can never be satisfactorily argued out or indeed even thought of, for the human mind is incapable of grasping the existence of a limit to space, even in its most abstract form, but the question of the infinity of worlds and their distribution in the infinity of space lies more closely within the scope of human intellect, for we have many material facts and calculations to go upon in discovering the probable answer to this most fascinating question.

Only as far back as the seventeenth century astronomers placed the number of stars in the universe as a little over 1,000, but this was absurd, as the real number visible to the naked eye is about 7,000, and perhaps twice that number can be seen by persons with exceptionally good eyesight. When the heavens, however, are examined through a telescope the number of visible stars is enormously increased. In fact, it has been calculated that the most powerful reveals as many as 100,000,000. Yet what is that vast number compared with infinity? It cannot even be likened to a grain of sand on the seashore, and yet if we think the matter out carefully we shall see that the number of visible stars cannot really be infinite, for if they were the heavens would be a complete blaze of light. This, of course, we know is far from being the case, and indeed there cannot be any doubt that in certain parts of the heavens at least the number of visible stars is already known; for even with the very strongest telescopes there are blank spaces which are absolutely devoid of stars below a certain magnitude or even the veriest trace of nebulous light.

These spaces are known to astronomers by the name of "coal sacks." They contain no stars fainter than the twelfth magnitude and, in fact, appear to mark those parts of the universe which are comparatively thin. On the other hand, in other parts of the heavens we have not by any means reached the limit of telescopic resolvability. It is curious, though, that these intensely dark "holes" in the bright empyrean are mostly to be found in those parts of the heavens where most stars abound, notably in the Milky Way.

These remarkable blank spots have been a favorite theme of discussion and argument among all astronomers, for, whatever the real shape or distribution of that universe may be, they point to the almost certain inference that in a particular direction at least there is an actual limit to the number of stars, and if there is a limit in one direction we have every right to suppose that such is the case in others, and that we have only to wait for telescopes strong enough to resolve those parts which are still unresolved to discover that a point can be reached when all the stars of the universe are unfolded to our gaze.

If, now, we admit that the number of visible stars is limited, the next question to be asked is, What is the order or shape of their distribution? Various astronomers have had various theories about this matter. Herschel was inclined to think that the visible universe was in the shape of a disk, though his views in this direction were considerably modified during the later part of his life. Struve considered that the universe was in the shape of a disk of limited thickness, but infinite length, a theory which is hard to support, as, unless the ultimate extinction of light in space is believed in, that part of the heavens which lay toward the plane of the disk would necessarily shine with the brightness of the sun. Proctor, though finding it impossible to define any particular shape for the visible universe, as a whole, was of the opinion that the brightest part of it—namely, the Milky Way—was in the form of a spiral. This latter theory, however, has many objections to contend with. Other astronomers have had different theories on this question, but all, or nearly all, appear to admit an ultimate limit to the size of the visible universe, or, in other words, believe that the galaxy of worlds which surround us form, in fact, but an islet in the vast infinity of space.

It would appear at first sight that any attempt to solve the question of the existence of external galaxies and their distance was absolutely futile, yet such is not the case. The result of calculation is that the nearest external universe is so far distant that light from it traveling at the speed of 186,000 miles a second would take nearly 80,000,000 years to reach us!—Chambers' Journal.

Instead of burning cotton seed to get rid of it, a practice that was followed in years gone by in some portions of the south, last year 4,200,000 tons of the cotton seed were bought from southern planters, for which the sum of \$73,000,000 was paid. The bulk of this seed was bought by the cottonseed oil industry, while a much less amount is used in the manufacture of a meal which is used for fertilizer.

WRIGHT & HAY,

PHARMACISTS.

SYRUP WHITE PINE AND TAR,
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR AN OBSTINATE COUGH.

WEST INDIA REMEDY
FOR RHEUMATISM.

Will quickly give relief.
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET.

Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

Pianos to Rent FOR THE SEASON.

A Large Stock to Select from

Fine Stationery,
Fine Linen Paper
Cream Wove & Laid,
AT 30c. PER POUND.

Agency for the Mason & Hamill Org. Co.

JOHN ROGERS,
210 Thames Street.

GET YOUR

ICE CREAM

—AT—

Koschny's,

230 & 232, THAMES STREET.
or at his
Branch Store, 16 Broadway

Cake, Ice Cream CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY FRESH
FIRST and EVERY
CLASS DAY.

ARCTIC ICE CO.

WHOLESALE
AND
Retail Dealers.

This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in quantities at prices as low as can be purchased in the city.
Telephone connection.

Office, Commercial Wharf.
4-27 JOHN H. GREENE, Sup't.

YOU CAN

PATENT

anything you invent or improve. Also get PATENT TRADE MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo for free examination and advice.

BOOK OF PATENTS FREE. No Atty's fee before patent.

Write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D.C.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect and Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop 83 Milton St. Office 70 Pelham St.
O. Box 161. Residence 100 Church St.
2-14

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

Contractor

—AND—
BUILDER
OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Filing, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing attended to.
Orders left at
Calendar Avenue.

FEAR.

HOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.

Fear is not always a lack of courage. One may be absolutely fearless when facing real danger, but a perfect coward about trifling matters. Many people fear to be in a crowded hall, and frequently, and unnecessarily, leave some enjoyable affair and return home. Thousands fear lightning to such an alarming extent, that during a thunder storm they become ill. Fear of this character is caused by a nervousness brought on chiefly by diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

A further proof that these organs are diseased, is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumbler and after standing twenty-four hours you find itropy or milky in appearance; if it has a sediment; if your back pains you, and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with burning, scalding pains, it's the strongest kind of evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the patfinder in medicine, for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation. We are so absolutely certain of the curative powers of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, that we will send you a trial bottle, absolutely free, by mail, if you will write to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Dr. David Kennedy's Gold-Plaster strengthens the bladder, removes pain anywhere. 25c each.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co

TRUCKERS

—AND—

General Forwarders

Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.
Available by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue
BRANCH OFFICES, 152 Thames Street and
Newport Freight Depot.
Telephone 71-2.

TASTES IN CIGARS.

Some Men Like Their Tobacco Moist and Some Like It Dry.

The public taste for cigars varies in different localities and countries, and in all the large factories cigars are conditioned to suit the demands of the country to which they are to be sent. In Europe, more especially in the British Isles, the consumer of cigars requires that they should be dry—in fact, almost brittle. It is a common incident in that country to see a smoker take his cigar and place it to his ear to see if it will give forth a crackling sound, and if it does not crackle the cigar is considered too moist. Pipe smoking tobaccos, however, are required very moist.

In the United States the proper condition for cigars and pipe smoking tobaccos is just the reverse. The American smoker requires his cigars in such a condition that the wrapper, binding and filler will yield to the pressure of the fingers without cracking or breaking the wrapper, while, on the other hand, the smoking tobaccos, especially the granulated tobaccos, must be moderately dry.

Various methods are employed for keeping cigars and tobaccos in the proper condition, but up to the present time no method has been devised that will act automatically. Both manufactured tobacco and cigars are susceptible to climatic conditions, and it requires the constant attention of the manufacturer and dealer to regulate the moisture in his stock cupboard or showcase. In retail stores great trouble is experienced in keeping the air in the showcases in the proper condition, especially when these are constantly being opened. In warm wet weather more moisture is admitted than is needed, while during the cold winter months the cigars are apt to become too dry, especially in the upper part of the showcases.—Science.

First Printing Press.

The first printing press in the eastern settlement of America was set up in 1633. In the summer of that year a ship bearing a printing press, a printer and three pressmen arrived on the shores of New England, the printer being Stephen Daye. In the same year the press was set up at Cambridge. One of the earliest and perhaps the most celebrated of the issues was "The Bay Psalm Book." It is interesting to know that the actual press is still preserved. After various wanderings in Boston, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont it was found in Windsor county and presented to the Vermont Historical society.

Silenced.

"What did you mean by starting the story that I was an unbeliever in the Scriptures?" asked the deacon in great wrath.
"Well, deekin," said the man who had originated the report, "you know you told me that all you said about that boss I bought was as true as gospel. An' you know how true it was."
"Er—ah," said the deacon.

BEATEN BY A HAIR.

Hannibal Hamlin's First Try For the United States Senate.

When Hannibal Hamlin was speaker of the Maine house of representatives, away back in the forties of the last century, there was in that body a certain gentleman of faultless attire, pleasing manners, good address and some reputation, but he had one foible. His hair was very thin, and he was highly sensitive in regard to it.

To hide his approaching baldness he had a habit of carefully stroking with bandoline or other preparation each particular hair in its place. One day while in the chair as speaker Mr. Hamlin, in the innocence of a good and joke loving nature, sent for this gentleman and, looking fixedly at his smooth and polished pate, said with a chuckle:

"Blank, old fellow, I just wanted to tell you that you've got one of the hairs of your head crossed over the other."

"You insult me, sir! You insult me!" replied the member, with unexpected and altogether unnecessary indignation, and then, refusing to listen either to reason or explanation, he left the speaker's desk and returned to his seat.

When Mr. Hamlin became a candidate for the United States senate this gentleman was a member of the upper house of the Maine legislature. Although a member of the same party and only one more vote was needed to secure Mr. Hamlin's election, he positively refused to vote for the man by whom he believed he had been insulted.

He was defeated for a seat in the senate—by a hair, but when the next vacancy occurred he was elected. "Lives of Twelve Illustrious Men."

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE.

It Was Made In 1572 and Was Worked by a Coiled Spring.

"The first automobile," said the chauffeur, "was made by Johann Hau-stack of Nuremberg in 1572. Its motive power was neither oil, steam nor electricity, but a coiled spring.

"The first steam automobile was built in France by Cugnot in 1770. It is still to be seen. It is one of the star exhibits of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers in Paris. Steam carriages modeled after it were built by William Murdoch, James Watt, Nathan Reed and Richard Trevethick. These are, most of them, in museums in London and Birmingham.

"Several steam carriages piled for hire on the streets of London at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but they were so slow, noisy and heavy that the people did not take to them.

"The first modern automobile was built by Amadeo Bollee in 1873. Bollee exhibited his car in Vienna and in Paris, and other men, as is always the case, devised improvements on it. Automobiles, by about 1890, began to appear in the jokes of the day. They had taken their place. But it was not until the annual cup races began in France in 1894 that the automobile became a really popular institution."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Bowdoin College.

Bowdoin college (pronounced Bod'n) was founded at Brunswick, Me., in 1794. It was named in honor of James Bowdoin, an American statesman in high standing, who died in 1790. His son, James Bowdoin, a gentleman of wealth, who later served in diplomatic circles, being United States minister to Spain, 1805-08, gave to the college at its founding 1,000 acres of land and \$5,000 in money. At his death in 1811 he willed to the institution a number of valuable gifts—6,000 acres of land, a library of several thousand books, a collection of fine paintings and an assortment of scientific apparatus. This institution, where the poet Longfellow taught for five years, has preserved its high standing from the first.

Seven in Human Life.

A writer divides the human life as follows: At three times seven a man reaches a competent age in the eyes of the law; at four times seven he is in full possession of his strength; at five times seven he is fit for the business of the world; at six times seven he becomes grave and wise if he is ever destined to; at seven times seven he is in his apogee, and from that time he begins to decay; at eight times seven he is in his first climacteric, at nine times seven he is in his grand climacteric, and at ten times seven he has reached the allotted span of life.

A Tough Chicken.

A New Orleans man has proved that a chicken can live twenty-three days without food or water. He makes affidavit that when his family moved recently a chicken securely nailed in a box was in the cellar of the new house, having been forgotten by the former tenants. Twenty-three days later the cook was moved to explore the cellar and discovered the chicken, emaciated, but still much alive.

The Insanity.

"I want to get a divorce from my husband," the lawyer was interested. "What are your grounds?" he asked.

"Insanity."

"Was he crazy at the time of the marriage?"

"Oh, dear, no! I was."

"Breaking It Gently. How much coal is there, Susan? How long will it last?"

"Well, ma'am, it will last quite awhile if you don't have any fires."

"Then there isn't much left?"

"There isn't any left, ma'am."

Reputation is what men and women think of us. Character is what God and angels know of us.—Thomas Paine.

Much loss from insect damage and the depredations of rats and mice is realized by the careless storing of grain in insecure temporary quarters until it can be disposed of at a good price. It does not pay to do this unless you have means to take care of it, as the loss is greater than it would be to sell at first prices.

ODD FOUNDATION.

A Town Built on an Immense Bank of Oyster Shells.

The secondary foundation of Crisfield, Md., is the bottom of the Chesapeake bay, and between the bottom of Crisfield and the bottom of the bay are oyster shells to the number of millions, probably hundreds of millions. On this great stratum of oyster shells stand houses, wharfs and business places. A railroad runs along on it, bridges cross its dividing places, men walk and talk and do business, steamboats and sailboats—yes, hundreds of sailboats—have their landings alongside it; merry boating parties put off from the shore by moonlight and fish and crab and return in the early morn—all to this great bank of oyster shells sunk in the blue water.

Crisfield lives by oysters and crabs—not by eating them, for Crisfielders rarely eat either, but by catching them, boiling them, packing them, shipping them, selling them. He who would know the crab can best learn it by visiting this wholly and solely crab town on the Chesapeake. Men in boats quickly fill barrels with crabs and bring them ashore to the "factories." Here they are counted, sorted, steamed, packed in barrels and shipped until one wonders who can possibly eat all these mountains and myriads of crabs. There are many people in this country. A crab apiece for them all once a year in the season would mean some crabs. At least so one of the crab dealers put it.—Philadelphia Record.

MUSKRAT BUILDERS.

The House In the Meadow and How It Is Constructed.

I have always been told that muskrat houses mean a severe winter. In stead of a sign of cold weather, the muskrat house means simply that one or more muskrats have chosen to live in the low meadow or at the shallow head of the pond, where there is no chance to burrow underground and have a bedroom that cannot be flooded by the high tides of winter.

These same muskrats, along the steep banks of a river, would tunnel into the earth and there dig a bedroom out of reach of the highest flood. They do not always succeed, however, as they are often washed out of their winter beds by spring freshets.

The house in the meadow is usually built over a tall, stout tussock, whose grassy top forms the bed. This is domed over, making a large room big enough for one or for half a dozen, according to the number of muskrats sharing the work. At least two openings or drives lead from the bed into open water at the foot of the tussock. And this water never freezes. When ice forms outside, the warmth of the muskrats' bodies is sufficient to keep the doors free, through which the dwellers shoot at instant alarm, for these passages lead into winding burrows and waterways that run far out through the rich, rooty meadow.—Country Life in America.

Parliament.

The name "parliament" is derived from the French word "parler," to speak. The word was originally written "parlement," as in French, and, although the spelling has gradually changed, the pronunciation remains the same. The earliest mention of the word "parliament" in the English statutes is in the preamble to the statute of Westminster in 1272. For the origin of the institution itself we must go back to Anglo-Saxon times, when it flourished as the witenagemot. In the reign of Henry III, parliament was formally separated into the two houses of lords and commons, and the deliberations were conducted in separate chambers.

Hindoo Moon Lore.

According to the Hindoos, a lunar eclipse is the contact between the moon and another planet called Rahoo, but the masses believe that, owing to the will of God, Rahoo, or the serpent-like planet, catches hold of the moon by its lifeless mouth and releases it after a short time. At first contact the Hindoo bathe in the sea and anxiously await the release. After the contact they take another bath. During the interval they are not allowed even to drink a cup of water, as their belief is that all things in the world get polluted during the contact.—Singapore Times.

Bells and the Koran.

It is said in the Koran that beautiful bells are hung upon the trees of paradise in such a way as to be stirred by wind from the golden throne of God whenever the blessed ones in his presence wish for music. It is to this that the author of "Lalla Rookh" refers in the lines:

Bells as musical
As those that on the golden shafted trees
Of Eden, shook by the eternal breeze.

Matches.

"Who are those young people in that box?" asked the man in the parquet.
"There's Elsie Blugore and her fiance, and Mable Rich and hers, and Belle Browne and hers. They're all to be married next month."

"Indeed! Quite a box of matches, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

A Vegetable Roast.

Boy—Ma, I thought you said the Specks were vegetarians. Ma—So I did; they are. Boy—Well, I heard Mr. Specks tell pop that when he got home late the other night Mrs. Specks had a roast waiting for him.

Not In His Line.

Lawyer—You should learn shorthand and typewriting, Billy. The Office Boy—Aw g'wan! I never cared for lawyers an' candys.—Puck.

His Education.

"Yes, Markley came in for a fortune the other day. He's actually got more money now than he knows what to do with."

"Yes, there are certain people who will be anxious to meet him now, and after that he'll know more."—Philadelphia Press.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Most Highly Prized of the Surviving Orders of Chivalry.

Of all the orders of mediæval chivalry which have survived the shock of successive revolutions on the continent of Europe since the great cataclysm of 1789 that of the Golden Fleece is perhaps the most distinguished and the most highly coveted by personages of royal birth or of illustrious patrician lineage.

The badge of the order is a figure of a sheep in embossed gold suspended from a heavy chain of gold. The full robes consist of a long mantle of crimson velvet cut in the fashion of a sacerdotal cope, richly embroidered at the borders with emblematic devices of stars, half moons and fleeces of gold and lined with white satin, over a doublet and hose of crimson damask.

The full robes also comprise a "chaparon" or hood, with a long, flowing streamer of black satin, but this head gear has in modern times been generally dispensed with.

Originally the robes of the order, which was founded in 1429 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, were of crimson cloth lined with white lamb's wool, and this circumstance has some what strengthened the theory that the Golden Fleece was instituted by Philip the Good in grateful recognition of the immense treasures which the Duke of Burgundy had acquired from the wool of the fleeces reared on his vast estates in Flanders. Be it as it may, the woolen costume was changed in 1473 at a chapter held in Valenciennes for the more costly materials of velvet, taffeta, damask and golden embroidery.—London Telegraph.

FALSE MIRRORS.

Many Varieties Are Made For Special Business Purposes.

"It is not enough to make true mirrors," the dealer said. "If that were all, ours would be indeed a simple business."

"Dressmakers and milliners require mirrors of all sorts. They need, for example, a mirror that makes one look taller and thinner. When they dress a fat, short patron in one of their new hats or suits they lead her to this mirror, and she is so surprised and pleased with the change for the better in her looks that straight off she buys."

"For masseurs I make a mirror that, like a retouched photograph, hides blemishes, wrinkles, scars. The masseur takes the wrinkled face of some rich old woman, steams it, thumps it, pluches it and smoothes it for an hour and then holds up to it the mirror that gives a blurred, bluish hided reflection. The woman thinks her wrinkles are gone and is happy till she gets home to her own true mirror."

"Altogether I make some twenty varieties of false mirrors. Salesmen and saleswomen in millinery and dressmaking establishments can double and quadruple their business if they are quick and deft in their selection of the mirror that flatters each patron best."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Housekeeping in Japan.

I never could regard housecleaning seriously in Japan, where the walls can be put aside by one hand, where there is no particular furniture to worry one and where even the matting can be laid and lifted without tacks or nails. But the Japanese housekeepers of my acquaintance rather resented my light attitude, assuring me, quite after the manner of housekeepers all over the world, that it is all very hard and requires much work—oh, very much work indeed. In order to justify myself to one housekeeper I drew a comparison of her own difficulties and those of an American woman, but the American picture seemed to her so terrible and she became so deeply sympathetic that I had to stop short to save her feelings.—Housekeeper.

First Man Dressmaker.

One day in 1730 a beautiful carriage appeared on the boulevard of Paris with an escutcheon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of scissors painted on the panel of each door. This was the coat of arms of Rhombert, the first man who made a name as a woman's dressmaker. Rhombert, who was the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich, owed his rapid success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He left an annual income of 50,000 francs to his heirs.

Byron and His Title.

Professor Masson in the first published records of the ancient grammar school of Aberdeen recounts this school legend about the poet Byron: "It was said that on his coming to school the first morning after his accession to the peerage was known and on the calling out of his name in the catalogue no longer as 'George Gordon Byron,' but as 'George Baro de Byron,' he did not reply with the usual and expected 'adsum,' but, feeling the gaze of all his schoolfellows, burst into tears and ran out."

The Arabs' Hashbesh.

"Intoxication from eating a dish of liver was once my portion," said an orientalist. "It happened in the Sahara. I was spending the winter at El Kantara. In February I made a caravan trip over the desert along the great caravan route that runs from Biskra to Timbuktu. The third day out we reached an oasis of date palms. We got coffee at the baked mud cafe. We dined on red fish and gazelle steak, and for an entree was served this infernal liver. It was liver powdered with kiff. Kiff is hashbesh. It is made of hemp, and it makes you drunk. The Arabs mix it with their tobacco, and they bread liver with it, and they drop it in coffee. Thus they eat, drink and smoke their kiff. I ate their kiff and imagined my arm to be a mile long. I thought my foot as big as a mountain. My voice, when I spoke, sounded in my ears like the roar of a thousand thunders. In a word, I was kiff drunk, and it was two days before I was fit to resume my journey across the gold colored sands."

THE OCEAN LINER.

Safety Devices That Are Operated From the Bridge.

It is in its safety devices and the provision made to meet every possible accident that the ocean liner is perhaps most remarkable. All the machinery which may be set in motion in case of danger is centered on the bridge, and so perfectly has it been arranged that the entire vessel could be controlled if the necessity should arise by means of a series of levers and push buttons. About the walls of the wheelhouse are arranged curious looking indicators, much the same as one sees behind the desk of a great hotel. About them are hung a surprising variety of barometers, thermometers, thermostats, wind and rain gauges and other less familiar looking instruments. There are rows upon rows of buttons and levers on every hand, all highly polished and in the most perfect working order. The danger of fire at sea, for instance, is anticipated by a thermostat connected with the frame filled with little squares like the hotel indicator. There are thermometers in every part of the ship electrically connected with this box which are constantly on guard. If a fire should start in any part of the great ship the temperature would of course rise, and the fact would instantly be announced in the wheelhouse by the ringing of a bell, while a red light would flash at the same time in one of the squares of the indicator. The man at the wheel could tell at a glance the exact point of danger.—Francis Arnold Collins in St. Nicholas.

POTATOES IN FRANCE.

Parmentier's Why Plan to Kill the Prejudice Against Them.

The way in which Parmentier created a demand for potatoes in France would have done credit to the wildest of wily tradesmen. Nothing would at first induce the simple minded peasants to cultivate the popular tuber. They would not listen to lectures on its virtues nor accept seed potatoes free of cost for planting.

Parmentier therefore decided to get the better of their prejudice by artifice and with this object in view he secured a large tract of land in Paris and planted it with potatoes. Just before the ripening of the crop he posted watchers round the fields and issued notices that all persons stealing potatoes would be severely punished, the crop being intended for the tables of the king and nobles.

Such delicacies, continued the notice, were too good for ignorant peasants, who would touch them at their peril. Of course watch was only kept during the day, and at night the fields were robbed right and left by the peasants, who were curious to taste the strange vegetable and jealous that it should be reserved for their betters.

As soon as they had tasted the succulent tubers the pilferers were only too anxious to plant as many as they could possibly purchase, the wily Parmentier's scheme thus succeeding beyond the most extravagant anticipations.

The Chinese Lily.

To raise the Chinese sacred lily in water remove the brown dried skin and all the hard callous at the base of the bulbs. Do not separate the bulbs, but take a sharp knife and score the main bulb as though to quarter it, but do not cut more than a quarter of an inch deep. Cut the offshoot also. This wastes the bulb, but develops the foliage growth. Arrange the bulbs in a glass bowl, standing them with pebbles, bits of marble and shells; also put in broken charcoal to keep the water sweet. The water may be changed once or twice before they bloom. Place in a dark cupboard or closet for ten days until the roots are well started.

A President's Pipe.

General Jackson was a poor eater, and well for him that he was, or he would have often gone hungry on the days when large crowds came to the White House for a free lunch. It is related on one occasion the poor man was moved to think the Almighty that after the crowd had gone there was a raw piece of steak in the ice chest off which he could make a dinner. There seems to be absolutely no foundation for the stories of Jackson being a hard drinker, for his physical condition for bade all excesses. He liked his toddy in company with his cornish pipe, but he was no lover of all kinds of intoxicants.—Home Magazine.

A King's Logie.

George IV. of England prided himself on lifting his hat to every one who saluted him in public, but once it was observed that he bowed to every one on the street till he came to a man who swept a crossing, whom he passed without notice. He explained the matter afterward, when points of etiquette were under discussion, by saying, "To salute a beggar without giving him something would be a mockery, and to stop for the purpose of bestowing sixpence would wear the semblance of ostentation in a prince."

The View of Experience.

"What I want," said the constituent, "is a nice, easy position."
"My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, "give up that idea. When an easy position is discovered so many people are after it that a man has to fight ten hours a day to hold on to it."—Washington Star.

First Thing in Order.

Teacher—Johnny, if I gave you 5 cents and your brother 10 cents, what would that make? Johnny—Trouble.—Denver News.

None can injure him who does not injure himself.—St. Chrysostom.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. F. H. H. H.

Last Call!

We have sold out the

RECOLLECTIONS

—OF—

OLDEN TIMES

By the late

THOMAS R. HAZARD (Shepherd Tom),

containing a history of the

ROBINSON, HAZARD & SWEET

FAMILIES,

To A. W. BROWN,

26 NEW YORK AVE., PROV., R. I.

This rare work is now out of print and only a few will be sold. It will not be reprinted. If you wish a copy of the best work of Rhode Island's most interesting writer, you will do well to send your order at once. It is a 16mo., three dollars, with only a few copies remaining. When the price will be advanced. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of the price.

A. W. BROWN,

216 New York Ave.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

82

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels,	\$4.50
18 bushels,	\$2.25

Common, delivered.

36 bushels,	\$3.50
18 bushels,	\$1.75

Price at works,

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, \$10 for 100 bushel
Common, 9c. a bushel, \$8 for 100 bushel

Orders left at the Gas Office, 18 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

DEALER IN

Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

AGENT FOR

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

Pennyroyal Pills

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, EFFECTIVE, PAINLESS.
For CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS in KIDNEY and BILIOUSNESS, such as Headache, Stomachic, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, and all the ailments of the system. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the system. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the system. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the system. It is a most valuable remedy for all

Established by Franklin in 1718.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 181
House Telephone 199**Saturday, December 1, 1906.**

Next Tuesday will be the day when Newport launches on a new experiment in municipal management. There are candidates enough before the people so the most fastidious taste ought to have no trouble in making a selection to suit himself.

By the purchase of the so-called system of trolley roads in this State and Massachusetts, the New Haven system gives 72 miles of trolley track in southern Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts, with an aggregate capitalization of \$1,012,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$650,000.

Under the new winter schedule at the South station, Boston, there are 846 week day and 292 Sunday trains. Although there are two stations in London where more trains are handled than at the South station, the latter still maintains its record as the largest station in the world.

By the death of Mayor Dyer the City of Providence has lost an efficient and popular official. He is the fourth chief executive of that city to die in office. The others were Samuel W. Brigham in 1840, Thomas A. Doyle who had been Mayor of that city 21 years, in 1886, and Augustus S. Miller who died on September 26 of last year.

In the multitude of candidates for Legislative Council in the various wards there are many good names and some not so good. The voter in order to express his real sentiments will have to scan the names carefully, and make up his mind before entering the voting booth just which thirty-nine he will vote for.

Another new hotel is to be built in Boston which will be it is said one of the finest in the country. It will be built on Washington street, corner of Boylston, on land now occupied by the Park Theater and Hotel Cecil, the property extending southward to Boylston street. The three parcels of land, consisting of 200,000 square feet, are assessed for \$1,184,000.

The Fall River Textile Council has voted to request affiliated unions to invest its executive committee with full power to settle the question of an agreement with the manufacturers. Heretofore, every agreement has had to be referred to each of the various local unions. There is believed to be an opportunity now to bring about a final settlement of the Fall River wage question so that it will be possible to look forward to years of peace.

There are ten candidates for alderman before the people. In the first and second wards there are two each, all of whom are Republicans in politics. In the third ward are two, one of each political party. In the fourth and fifth wards there are four each, three of whom in each ward are of the Democratic persuasion and one each is a Republican. Messrs. Adams, in the fourth, and Mahan in the fifth are Republicans in politics. Messrs. Cotrell, Luddy and Shaaban in the fourth and Kaue, Kelly and Kennedy in the fifth, are all Democrats.

A determined effort to put the ship subsidy bill through will be made at the coming session of Congress, and this time it will be backed by the whole power of the administration. President Roosevelt will recommend it in his message. Postmaster General Cortelyou, in his annual report, will urge it from the standpoint of the extension of the postal service. Secretary McCall of the commerce department will advocate it in his report on the ground of the upbuilding of the merchant marine. Secretary Root, ever since his return from South America, has been industriously advocating it as a means of strengthening our foreign relations.

The Brockton Canal.

It begins to look as though the long talked of canal to connect Boston and New York via Taunton River and Narragansett Bay would eventually be dug. A company was recently formed for this purpose of which Col. John J. Whipple, ex-Mayor of Boston and President of the Wildcat Savings Bank of Boston, is the President. The capital is fixed at thirty millions and they promise to begin digging in the Spring of 1908. Next year it is claimed will be required to complete the surveys and get ready for work.

The granting of the charter for the company by the Legislature of Massachusetts was made dependent on the vote, at state election, of the towns through which the proposed waterway is to pass, and the charter was affirmed by a very large vote in its favor. The towns that voted on the question and those through which the canal is to pass are Weymouth, Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, Attleboro, Avon, Brockton, West Bridgewater, Bridgewater, Raynham, Taunton, Brighton, Berkeley, Somerset, Freetown and Fall River.

In the charter of the company a strip of land not exceeding 700 feet in width is permitted and the canal is to be 200 feet wide at the top, with a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet, and its depth will be 25 feet.

The Brockton canal would not only serve as a short cut between Boston and

New York for all sorts of sailing and steam craft, allowing them to avoid all dangers of navigation around Cape Cod, but would enable direct waterborne traffic to reach important manufacturing centers in the populous and thriving section of Massachusetts at much less cost than is possible by rail, now the only means of communication for that section.

It would be a benefit to all the towns and cities on Narragansett Bay and would make Newport at the entrance of the bay of more importance.

To Regulate Abuses.

Many new laws are proposed to remedy the life insurance abuses and most of them will be introduced in the Legislature of thirty-seven States this winter. These measures provide standard forms of policy; require companies either to pay annual dividends or credit the amounts earned to policy-holders; prohibit discrimination and rebating; forbid corporations to act as agents of life insurance companies; regulate the elections of directors of mutual companies; prohibit the publication of estimates or illustrations which misrepresent the terms of any policy or the advantages promised thereby; prohibit companies from making political contributions, or from expending more than \$5,000 for any specified purpose without the consent of the board of directors; prohibit companies from paying any officer a salary in excess of \$50,000 a year; regulate investment funds, and regulate the disbursements of companies and the retirement of the capital stock thereof. It is the expectation of the commissioners that the suggested Legislation will be referred to by the President in his annual message.

Philippine Elections.

Under the provisions of the proposed election law for the Philippines the forth-coming Assembly will consist of eighty-one members, each representing a population of 90,000. The election of members is to be held on July 1 next, and the Assembly is to convene within ninety days thereafter. The delegates to the Assembly are to be granted the usual constitutional immunities, but are to be allowed to hold no other office and to accept no appointment to any office created by the Assembly or any office whose emoluments shall have been increased during their term as delegates. The Assembly is to make its own rules and to elect a speaker and recorder. The proposed law is to be submitted to public discussion after November 25. The election is to be ordered by the President in March next. According to report the Filipinos are generally pleased with the proposed law.

Biennial Elections.

It is said in Providence that a movement to secure biennial elections for Rhode Island may be inaugurated this winter. The State would have had them long before, this had it not been for the Democratic contention that nothing should be done until a constitutional convention is held; all separate amendments have been opposed by that party on this ground rather than upon the ground of their unreasonableness. Now that this new movement is being considered, it will undoubtedly strike the same snag before it has gone far. But that is no reason why it should be stopped. Biennial elections would be a great improvement in our Rhode Island affairs, and if the citizens could express their opinion on the necessary change in the constitution it seems as though the change ought to become a reality.—Westerly Sun.

There has been considerable discussion of late as to whether the voter at the city election on Tuesday would be allowed to use any sort of memorandum in the voting booth to assist him in marking his ballot intelligently. Heretofore the wardens have held that any such list or memorandum was illegal and have refused to allow its use. In view of the fact that there are so many names to be voted upon at this election many intelligent men have felt that they could not exercise the right of franchise to the best advantage without some such memorandum. City Solicitor Brown was called upon for a ruling, and in a formal letter to City Clerk Stevens he said that he could find nothing in the law to interfere with the use of such memoranda, so the wardens will permit their use.

The semi-centennial of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church has been held this week, special services having been held nearly every evening. Many of the former pastors have been here during the week, and reunions have been held. Friday evening the anniversary banquet was served, at which Presiding Elder A. J. Coultas acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Thomas Tracy, one of Newport's well known express and hack drivers, died at his home on Friendship street Tuesday morning after a long illness. A widow and several children survive him.

A wild deer was captured in the waters near Jamestown Sunday by the crew of schooner Thomas S. Cooper and was given to the commander at Fort Greble.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard will sail for Europe on the Amerika on January 7th.

Mr. Giles Gardner spent Thanksgiving at his former home in Jamestown.

Increases of Wealth.

Statistics given out by the Acting Director of the Census indicate that the national wealth increased by over \$18,353,000,000 in the years between 1900 and 1904. The total in the latter year is estimated at \$106,881,415,000, and that in the former year at \$88,528,448,798. It will not escape the attention of the critical reader that the latter estimate differs from that made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which, as we noted in a recent issue, was \$94,300,000,000 for 1900, or nearly \$5,900,000,000 more than that estimated by the Census Bureau. Taking the figures of the Census Bureau for the present, however, we find that the increase for the four years following 1900 amounted to 20.7 per cent. With this we may compare the increase for the decade preceding 1900, which amounted to \$23,491,257,601, or 36.1 per cent, the total for 1890 being put at \$65,037,091,197. Grouping the increases for the two periods we get for the fourteen years a total increase of \$11,811,324,812, or 14.3 per cent.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1906 by W. T. Foster.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1906.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 1 to 5, warm wave Nov. 30 to Dec. 4, cool wave 8 to 7. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 6, cross west of Rockies country by close of 7, great central valleys 8 to 10, eastern states 11. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about Dec. 9, great central valleys 11, eastern states 13.

No great importance will attach to this disturbance. During the five days it will be continuing the temperature will continue to average lower than usual. Not much rain or snow. Cold weather will precede and follow the storm center or low and a general rise in temperatures will follow and continue ten days. This disturbance will be the calm before the storm.

About following Dec. 1 important weather events are expected. Unusually cold and stormy, as a general average, but made up of sudden and great changes. Not much rain or snow till the disturbance of 25 reaches your locality.

Planetary positions are of unusual interest. Venus passed between the earth and sun Nov. 29, Mercury 30, and Dec. 2 the earth will pass between Jupiter and Neptune on one side and the sun on the other. Our moon came into the line Nov. 30.

It will be noted that five of the great planets, including our earth, together with the sun and our moon will be in line or conjunction near Dec. 1. The five bodies are not only bunched on one side of the sun but Mercury is at its nearest point to the sun and the earth and Jupiter are also at their perihelion or nearest points to the sun.

The aggregate effects of these unusual groupings of the planetary bodies cannot, at this writing, be seen. Such groupings occur only at long intervals. But I feel sure that great disturbances will occur all around the earth and that we will have great weather changes including cold weather on this continent.

It will be interesting to watch the results of this uncommon planetary combination in its effects on all parts of the little planet on which we live. These effects will continue in a radical way at least till Dec. 7, probably longer and those interested in planetary meteorology will watch for reports from all parts of the earth.

My forecasts of the changing energies, or force, or tension of the weather events are 90 per cent good, at least, and are therefore absolutely reliable. Even if I do miss some features of the weather this success alone is sufficient to establish planetary meteorology as a scientific fact and prove that it is a waste of time, an injustice to the public, for the weather bureau to be running off after other theories.

Jamestown.

The regular monthly meeting of the town council and court of probate was held Monday afternoon in the town hall. All the members were present and a large number of bills were allowed and ordered paid.

Councilman Grange was granted permission to use and heat the southwest room in the town hall.

The report of the custodian of the town's team was received and placed on file.

The insurance policy on the fire stations and contents on Narragansett avenue and green lane was ordered renewed.

Councilman Watson was appointed a committee to have the water tank on ferry wharf painted.

A communication from Mr. Charles Fletcher, in regard to repairs to Council Park wharf, was placed on file.

A communication from the Rhode Island Temperance League giving the names of the places on the island paying a state tax for the sale of liquor, was received and placed on file.

The matter of new harnesses for the town's team was referred to the next meeting.

In the court of probate with all the members present except W. C. Watson and J. R. Hammond, the inventory on the estate of W. W. Knowles was received and ordered recorded.

The first and final account of Elijah Anthony, administrator de bonis non on the estate of William H. Gardner, was read and referred to the next meeting.

Miss Clara Brown, who has been visiting in New Bedford, Mass., has returned home.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O'D. Taylor has again leased to Dalton E. Young, the store premises, No. 130 Thames street, for the grocery and provision business. The lessee is Edward W. Gould of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented to the Newport Civic League, the 5 acre field on Meadow Avenue and Broadway, for foot-ball and base-ball games for the young folks connected with the Y. M. C. A.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season of 1907, store No. 8, in Abram's Block, Bellevue Avenue, for the owners to Mirabella, of New York, millinery firm.

Mr. Albert Sidney Howard, of Middletown, Conn., spent Thanksgiving with friends in this city.

Washington Matters.

Commercial Congress Turns Down Mr. Bryan—The Ship Subsidy Bill—Congressional Session of Congress will be interesting—Notes.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28, 1906.

It is a rather interesting indication of the feelings through the great West that the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress should have turned down Mr. Bryan as it did. This matter has its hinge in Washington not only because of Mr. Bryan's White Houseward looks but also because Secretary Root and a number of other government officials were honored guests before the Congress, and it was shown by the outcome that their counsels, rather than those of the eminent Nebraska, prevailed.

Secretary Root, bearing a message from the administration which could hardly be mistaken, spoke earnestly in favor of Ship Subsidy Bill and also said certain things in favor of the Monroe Doctrine, which were grateful to the people at large and which the South American diplomats were doubtless also glad to hear. Then arose Mr. Bryan. He ignored Ship Subsidy; he said nothing about the Monroe Doctrine; and he presented to the Convention two resolutions, the one favoring international arbitration, on which he had made his reputation before the Inter-Parliamentary Union in England, and the other characteristically democratic denouncing all trusts and monopolies of every sort.

Note the result. The Convention knew that the present administration was doing all it reasonably could in the matter of "trust busting." It knew also that we stood for international arbitration, witness the attitude of the President in issuing the first call for the re-assembling of the Hague conference. But it turned down these two resolutions of Nebraska origin, and it incorporated in the report of its resolution committee a most stirring endorsement of the Monroe Doctrine, and a further endorsement, not of the Ship Subsidy Bill, but of the upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine with the incidental remark that it agreed thoroughly with the presentment that had been made by Secretary Root.

It is a stepping of the Ship Subsidy proposition was no doubt a judicious avoidance of trouble. The Ship Subsidy Bill is going to be an expensive luxury. It probably will secure the results at which it aims, but it has acquired during the past session of Congress a "yellow dog" reputation, and there will be many hard things said when the bill is finally forced to a passage.

This promises to be an interesting Congressional session. The President will have behind him the support of many members in both Houses for the things that he proposes doing. At the same time he has in mind some things that will cause a decided dissension among the members of the majority, and there will be cliques and internal intrigues besides which the insurrections of the last Congress will be apt to look small. The inheritance tax is one of these things. Such legislation is contemplated and almost certainly will be pushed. There is also a strong sentiment for tariff revision which will have to be reckoned with; but the standard-bearers, who are opposed to all talk of tariff adjustment, see in the inheritance tax an additional menace to their position. One need only look back to the days of the Spanish war to find what an inheritance tax is likely to bring in. There was a graduated duty of this sort imposed among the war taxes. It did not last quite four years, but starting with \$1,500,000 in the first year, it had produced \$5,200,000 in the third year and was progressing at the rate of \$7,000,000 a year when it was repealed. Now if the President starts seriously with his avowed proposal to reduce swollen fortunes it is a certainty that this inheritance tax law will not be long in bringing in \$20,000,000 a year. This will be very nice for the poor tax payer, but it will more than ever increase his desire to see the tariff reduced to a point where it will not produce so much revenue. This is where the standard-bearer will feel the shoe pinch, and it is only natural that he will not look with favor on any law that will weaken his position.

Attention is being called to more trouble in the Interior Department. Secretary Hitchcock is still busy with his effort to run down the Wyoming Land frauds and fasten the guilt wherever it may belong, whether on the Union Pacific Road, or the officials of the Land Office, or both. Now there arises more trouble. It is shown, though not by conclusively legal evidence, that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has been doing business with the Interior Department on an extensive scale. This tallies with the report brought home from the West by Judge Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the Colorado Fuel & Iron, the Utah Fuel Company, and a number of other allied mining and railroad interests had been having a perfect carnival of good things out of the governmental land-larder in the West for many years past. This report of Judge Prouty has never been committed to print, but it will furnish interesting reading, and it tallies closely with current reports that an ex-official of the Interior Department has been maintained for some years in Washington as a lobbyist before the Interior Department, and before Congress, where the interests of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company were in jeopardy. The Secretary of the Interior has begun an investigation on this case, but in the nature of things he cannot finish it in his present term of office, and it will be another legacy turned over by him to prospective Secretary Garfield.

A decision has been reached by Postmaster General Cortelyou to give the contract for printing United States postage stamps to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing after all, in spite of the fact that the Bureau was slightly underbid by the American Bank Note Company on proposals for the stamps a few weeks ago. The difference in favor of the lower bid amounted to about \$17,000, but there was no mandatory law which would compel the acceptance of this bid, and the Postmaster General decided that all things considered it would not be economy to throw the postage stamp plant of the Bureau out of commission and leave the machinery standing idle, or else sell it, probably at a loss, to the company which had put in a lower bid for the stamps.

The Boston lawyer who tried to kill a stenographer against her will need not have testified that he "forgot he was married." The evidence as to that was circumstantial, but complete, says the Boston Herald.

The meeting coop must be cleaned daily.

FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH.

The Southern Railway winter service for Florida and the South, New York and Florida Express, leaves New York daily at 8:25 p. m. Pullman drawing-room, sleeping and dining cars, New York to Jacksonville and Tampa. New York and Florida Limited, leaves New York daily at 12:10 a. m. Pullman drawing-room, sleeping and dining cars. New York to Jacksonville, Florida, connecting with Florida East Coast Line for St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Miami. The world's famous Southern Palm Limited resumes service January 7th, 1907, and will be operated during the tourist season. For complete information regarding the service to all the winter resorts, schedules and sleeping-car service, address: Geo. C. Daniels, N. E. P. A., 228 Washington St., Boston.

HUNTING AND FISHING IN THE SOUTH.

This valuable book is now ready for distribution and copies of same can be had at the New York office of the Southern Railway, Geo. C. Daniels, N. E. P. A., 228 Washington St., Boston.

The New Year festivities in Canada are well worth attending to all persons interested in Winter Sports and diversions. To encourage travel to Canada during this season the Montreal R. R. (New York Central Lines) from Dec. 28 to Jan. 2nd will sell excursion tickets at very low rates to Montreal and Quebec. Stop-overs allowed in Canada and tickets good for return until Jan. 31. For further particulars address Geo. E. Murders, N. E. P. A., 293 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVER'S signature is on each box. 25c.

WEAK AND FOOTSOKE

Francis Surrenders After Long Baffling His Pursuers

Bangor, Me., Nov. 30.—Driven to seek assistance at a habitation by the pangs of hunger and the ravages of exposure, Minot St. Clair Francis, who escaped from the state prison at Thomaston Nov. 12, was captured without resistance at Glenburn, a small town 10 miles north of Bangor.

Although the officers were right on his trail from the start, the fugitive, by an exhibition of marvelous cunning and almost superhuman endurance, succeeded in baffling them for two and a half weeks, and was only captured when physically unable to continue.

Francis was in a weak condition, due principally to the lack of food and loss of blood from blisters on his feet. Both feet had been frozen badly, so that he walked with difficulty. Because of his inability to find shoes large enough for his swollen feet, Francis was forced during the past few days to wear lumbermen's gum rubbers, which caused great discomfort.

The capture was effected at the house of A. L. Grover. Francis called there and, after admitting his identity, asked for something to eat. He was given breakfast and then granted permission to sleep in the barn. Mrs. Grover sent the information that the much hunted man was in the vicinity to the city. The officers were hurried out and surrounded the barn, whereupon Francis surrendered without objection.

More Yellow Fever at Havana

Havana, Nov. 27.—Two new cases of yellow fever were reported in this city yesterday and two more were found at Rodas. The total number of cases now in the island is 11.

Deaths.

In this city, 24th ult., Dagmar H., wife of William Williams, in the 36th year of her age.
In this city, 25th ult., at her residence, 146 Prospect Hill street, Freda Kelley.
In this city, 26th ult., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Simon Coffey, 24 Thiden avenue, James Fogarty, aged 40 years.
In this city, 27th ult., at his residence, 59 Friendship street, Thomas Tracy, aged 81 years.
In this city, 27th ult., Mary, widow of Edward Ortel, in the 83d year of her age.
27th ult., William C. Elliott.
In Middletown, 30th ult., Sarah Dennis, widow of James Chase, aged 82 years.
In Barnstable, Conn., 29th ult., Raymond Dinmore, son of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, aged 24 years.

Furnished Cottages, Jamestown, R. I.

At Jamestown, on Conanicut Island, opposite Newport, Mr. Taylor has an office on Narragansett avenue, near corner of Greene Lane, where furnished cottages for the summer season can be rented, prices from \$200 up to \$2,000. Excellent, with ample accommodation, obtainable from \$400 to \$700. Jamestown office open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9:30 till 6:30 o'clock, from April 1st till October every year.
Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Junior, or Mr. Hugh L. Taylor at the Jamestown office every day.
Newport office, 132 Bellevue Avenue.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TENDRIL LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHES

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 1906	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Sat	2 Sun	3 Mon	4 Tues	5 Wed	6 Thurs	7 Fri	8 Sat
9 Sun	10 Mon	11 Tues	12 Wed	13 Thurs	14 Fri	15 Sat	16 Sun
17 Mon	18 Tues	19 Wed	20 Thurs	21 Fri	22 Sat	23 Sun	24 Mon
25 Tues	26 Wed	27 Thurs	28 Fri	29 Sat	30 Sun	1 Nov	2 Dec

Last Quarter, 31st day, 8th, 10th, morning.
New Moon, 31st day, 10th, 11th, morning.
First Quarter, 2nd day, 10th, 11th, evening.
Full Moon, 30th day, 1st, 4th, evening.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blinding, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

27 CLARKE STREET.

A comfortable, pleasant home for Permanent or Transient Guests. Having modern improvements and conveniences.

New throughout. Large airy rooms, single or en suite.



House is heated by hot water. Electricity and gas in each room. Modern plumbing. Hardwood floors, enamel walls.

Especially adapted for a family house. All home cooking.

\$2 per day. Special terms to permanent guests.

FOR TERMS ADDRESS

Cornelius Moriarty,

27 CLARKE STREET,

223 NEWPORT, R. I.

Just Out!

Six New Panoramic Post Cards.

TRAINING STATION,

WASHINGTON SQUARE

BEACON ROCK,

THE BEACH,

HARBOR FRONT,

THE CLIFFS.

2 for 5 Cents.

SOLD BY

Geo. H. Carr, Wm. P. Clarke, Chas. D. Daddley, 54 1/2 Cent Street, Landers & Son, Wm. E. Mumford, W. P. Rutherford, D. E. Sullivan, A. A. Slacy, S. S. Thompson, Washington Square, News Stand, J. T. Allen & Co. and by the publishers.

MERCURY

PUBLISHING COMPANY

A Full Line of all the

NEW

AND

Improved Varieties

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D.

SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST

—AND—

Dispensing Optician.

Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO.

Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal or the lines have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on first Health & Co.'s are now on file at my office. Fine optical repairing of all kinds. (Glasses) prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET.

GIRL OF COURAGE

The Defended Home of Parents
Against an Intruder

HER WARNING UNHEEDED

Fired Five Shots From Revolver,
Every One of Them Taking
Effect and Causing Death—
Youthful Slayer Has Sympathy
of the Community

Thornton, R. I., Nov. 30.—Ethel Smith, the 15-year-old daughter of Special Policeman Leander Smith, is under arrest at the home of Chief of Police Kimball, charged with killing Elmer Briggs, a resident of this town. The circumstances of the killing were such that after being obliged to arrest the child Kimball took her to his house, gave her a Thanksgiving dinner and declared that she would not go to jail so long as she was under his jurisdiction.

The tragedy was the culmination of an estrangement between Briggs and his wife. About two weeks ago Briggs is alleged to have deserted his wife, leaving her without means to support herself and her three small children. Smith, who is a farmer, took pity upon the destitute woman and he and his wife received Mrs. Briggs and her children into their home and were arranging to send them to the home of Mrs. Briggs' brother, who lives in Natick. Among the members of the Smith household was a negro servant named Mollie E. Mannet, who had been received into the Smith home under similar conditions as Mrs. Briggs.

Briggs returned to Thornton Wednesday and learned the whereabouts of his wife. Yesterday afternoon, during the absence of Smith, Briggs came to the Smith house. He demanded admission of Charles Halliday, a negro cook, who was the only man about the premises at the time. Halliday refused to admit him and when Briggs threatened to make trouble, Halliday started to bring Chief of Police Kimball to the scene, leaving in the house Mrs. Briggs and her children, Mrs. Smith and Ethel. The women and children, fearing that Briggs would force an entrance, locked all the doors and windows and built barricades of chairs.

As soon as Halliday was out of sight Briggs again demanded admittance. This being refused, he drew a large carving knife from beneath his coat and cut away the netting from the screen on the front door. He then smashed a pane of glass in the door, reached his arm in the inside, turned the key in the lock and threw back the bolt. As he started to enter the house Ethel warned him that she would shoot, but he persisted. Briggs paid no attention to the child's words and as he forced the door open the girl fired two shots from a revolver at him, both bullets lodging in his body. Briggs hesitated for a moment and then kept on. The child fired three more shots, every bullet taking effect, and Briggs staggered back and fell dead on the steps.

A moment later Halliday and Kimball appeared at the house. The chief was obliged to arrest the child, but took her to his own home and declared that she would not be taken to jail. Nearly all the residents in the neighborhood offered to go on Ethel's bonds. An attempt will be made to have the child released on bail, pending a hearing of the case.

All of those who were at the house at the time of the shooting are unanimous in saying that when Briggs approached the house he was muttering threats to kill his wife and children.

Patrick's Sentence Not Commuted
Olean, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Governor Higgins last night, before leaving for Albany, made the statement that he had come to no decision in Albert T. Patrick's appeal for clemency and that he had told no one that he would commute Patrick's death sentence to life imprisonment, as was said in a New York newspaper yesterday.

Engineers' Demands Turned Down
Chicago, Nov. 28.—At a conference of the railroads entering Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City and also of the Texas roads, it was decided that the demands which had been recently received from the engineers could not be granted. The engineers asked for an eight-hour day and modification of physical tests.

Roosevelt Safely Returns
Washington, Nov. 27.—Completing a remarkable trip to Panama, during which he traveled several thousand miles by sea and visited not only the isthmus, but Porto Rico as well, and enjoying his thorough enjoyment of the entire voyage, President Roosevelt returned to Washington at 10:12 o'clock last night.

Decrease in Football Fatalities
Chicago, Nov. 26.—Eleven players were killed and 164 were injured in the United States, during the football season of 1906, according to the Chicago Tribune. These figures are compared with the casualties of 1905, when 18 players were killed and 159 were severely injured.

Instantly Killed by Car
Methuen, Mass., Nov. 27.—Harriet Ham, 12 years old, was instantly killed by being run over by an electric car. The girl ran out of school directly in front of the car before the motorman could put on the brake.

Pennsylvania For Accepting Rebates
New York, Nov. 28.—A fine of \$18,000 was imposed upon the American Sugar Refining company by Judge Holt, in the United States circuit court, for accepting rebates from the New York Central Railroad company. The company was allowed 60 days to prepare to appeal the case. The rebates amounted to \$250,000.

PEARY'S FAILURE

Was Due to Six Days' Storm
and Open Weather

NO PLANS FOR FUTURE

Explorer Thinks Relay Station
System For Finding Pole Is
Superior to Use of Canvas Canoes,
as Tried by Nansen

Boston, Nov. 28.—Commander Robert E. Peary paused a couple of hours in this city last night on his long journey from the farthest north, 87.03° to Washington, where he hopes to spend Thanksgiving with his family. He was accompanied by Mrs. Peary, who met him at Sydney when he landed from the Roosevelt last Saturday.

Commander Peary said that he should stop a few hours in New York today in order to see members of the Arctic club and would leave for Washington in the afternoon. He will report at the navy department later in the week and may see President Roosevelt.

He said that he could not say whether he would make another attempt to find the pole. He reiterated his statement that his failure this time was principally due to the six days' storm and the unusually open weather last spring in the Arctic.

He was asked if he could not have made better progress by using canvas, as did Nansen. In reply Peary said that it was not feasible to use canvas canoes with so large a party, and that he was satisfied that his method of attacking the pole by a series of relay stations was the best. He pointed out that Nansen in his dash had only a single companion and the two were able to cross the open flow in their canvas canoe. The Peary expedition this year had a large force of men and dogs. He said that he had no plans for the future as far as Arctic expeditions were concerned.

Commander Peary and his wife stopped long enough in the railway station after alighting from the train to have their pictures taken by a couple of newspaper photographers, after which they went to a hotel for dinner and then went to the South station, where they boarded the midnight train for New York.

Commander Peary appeared in excellent health, strong and rugged, with considerable tan on his face. Mrs. Peary also seemed to be enjoying good health.

Satisfied With Gompers
Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—The American Federation of Labor elected Samuel Gompers president for the 25th time in 24 years the federation has been in existence. There was no opposing candidate. Endorsement for Gompers meant endorsement for his policy and the men who had worked with him framing and executing it. The entire executive and administrative staff was re-elected by acclamation.

Vote of Censure For Alderman
Lowell, Mass., Nov. 28.—Alderman Allen was last night censured by his fellow members of the board on the recommendation of Mayor Casey, and following the report of a special committee which considered the case where by he was charged with using a hack for personal pleasure and charging it up to the committee on lighting, of which he is a member. Mayor Casey held the bill up.

Unique Passenger Train
Washington, Nov. 28.—A special train left Washington yesterday afternoon for Atlanta over the Southern railway, the passengers being 87 federal prisoners from various state penitentiaries in the eastern states and 47 guards. The convicts will be transferred to the federal prison which recently was thrown open to government prisoners from all parts of the country.

Unpleasant Check to Honeyman
Savannah, Ga., Nov. 27.—Russell W. Tompkins, who reached Savannah on the steamship Allegheeny from Baltimore, was arrested, charged with the theft of \$500 from A. J. Chewing & Co., real estate dealers of Richmond. Tompkins was on his honeymoon, having been married in Baltimore last Friday. He admits taking the money.

Washburn For Congress
Worcester, Mass., Nov. 28.—Delegates favorable to Charles G. Washburn for the vacancy in the Fifty-Ninth congress caused by the death of Rockwood Hoar were elected in all Republican caucuses last night without opposition. The convention will be held next Monday.

Lotta Crabtree Buys Mail Direct
New York, Nov. 28.—Lotta Crabtree of Boston, owner of the famous little trotter, Nut Boy, added another star to her stable last night when she purchased Mail Direct, the best green pacer of the season, at the Old Glory sale. The price, \$8,000, was the best so far.

Dover Elects Democratic Mayor
Dover, N. H., Nov. 28.—Michael J. White, Democrat, was elected mayor at the city election here, defeating George J. Foster, Republican, by 63 votes. The Republicans captured both branches of the city government by large majorities.

The End of Yuba Dam
Marysville, Cal., Nov. 28.—The ruins of Yuba Dam, once a famous mining camp and made more famous by Bret Harte's poem, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Lived Years With Broken Back
Lynn, Mass., Nov. 28.—After living for over 25 years with a broken neck, which made him a subject of unusual interest to the medical profession, Garrett A. Cross died of pneumonia. He was 33 years old. Cross was a deep student and frequently contributed articles to magazines and newspapers.

NO RETRACTION

Crapsey Adheres to His Notion of
the Origin of Jesus

ASCENSION INTO HEAVEN

Cannot Believe That It Was
With Physical Body of Flesh,
Blood and Bones—Renounces
Ministry of Episcopal Faith

Rochester, Nov. 26.—Owing to the will of the church, but refusing to make a "cowardly retraction" of the belief which induced the church to terminate his ministry, Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's church of this city, yesterday renounced his ministry in the Protestant Episcopal faith in a letter to Bishop Walker of the western diocese of New York.

In this letter Dr. Crapsey reaffirmed his belief that the "notion of the origin of Jesus that a Son of Man was born without a human father is without foundation in history. He also asserted that "when I say of Jesus that He ascended into Heaven, I do not mean and cannot mean that with His physical body of flesh, blood and bones. He floated into space and has for 2000 years been existing somewhere in the sky, in that very physical body of flesh, blood and bones."

Declaring that he is about to carry the case to the free intelligence and enlightened conscience of the world, he counsels the "hundreds of clergymen and thousands of laymen in the Protestant Episcopal church who have reached the same conclusion" as he has not to be dismayed and to stay where they are.

"I appeal," he says, "from those in places of authority in the church itself to the great body of people." He asserts that he does not blame his judges and that, though he bows to their will and feels that it is final for him, he says:

"I am equally certain that it is not final for the church." When the great tribunal of free thought has decided this contention, he adds, the men who administer the church on earth will conform to this decision. Having let go of the "temporary and unstable interpretations of the creed," he declares that he holds more firmly to the gospel.

Dr. Crapsey conducted the service yesterday morning at St. Andrew's as usual. A large congregation was present. He made no reference to his trial or statement. His farewell sermon will probably be preached next Sunday.

Hoped Crapsey Would Retract
Buffalo, Nov. 27.—Bishop Walker is quoted in reference to the resignation of Dr. Crapsey as saying: "I deeply regret his declaration to retract his statements. His letter simply reasserts his sayings. To me it is a source of great sorrow that Dr. Crapsey could not see his way to get back to his old teachings in which he was so able."

Move For "Religious Freedom"
New York, Nov. 28.—It is considered probable that there will be organized early next year a movement in the interest of "religious freedom," at the head of which will be Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, who has resigned from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church rather than recent opinions adjudged to be heretical.

More Operatives Are Benefited
Fall River, Mass., Nov. 28.—The Globe yarn mills and Sanford spinning mills of this city, controlled by the New England Cotton Yarn company, announce an advance in wages of 10 percent. The two plants employ 1100 operatives. At the Barnaby mill the employees will be advanced from 5 to 10 percent. The Barnaby mills employ 450 hands.

The Pomeroy Inquest
Bakersfield, Vt., Nov. 27.—An inquest was held on the death of Harlow T. Pomeroy, who was killed in his room at Bingham academy by the discharge of a gun in the hands of his chum and fellow student, Harlie Orlitt. All the evidence indicated that the shooting was accidental, but Justice Blodgett did not render his formal finding.

Probing Marketing of Oil
St. Louis, Nov. 28.—John P. Hollis, special representative of the bureau of corporations, is in St. Louis to secure material for a second report on the methods pursued by oil companies in Missouri. The first report, concerning transportation alone, was secured by Mr. Garfield. The report of Hollis will contain statistics upon the marketing of oil.

Lipton Wants the Cup
Liverpool, Nov. 26.—Sir Thomas Lipton, who arrived here on the steamer Carmania, repeated the statements formerly made by him concerning a challenge for the America's cup. He said he did not intend to make another voyage to the United States until there was a cup race.

Spinners Act on Wage Question
Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 28.—The Rhode Island Mule Spinners' association voted last night to ask for an increase of 10 percent in wages. A committee was appointed to formulate the demand and will meet next Saturday.

To Prosecute Hub Contractors
Boston, Nov. 27.—The board of aldermen passed an order directing the law department of the city to prosecute a number of contractors engaged in work for the city for alleged violations of the eight-hour law.

Melody a Champion Fighter
Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 30.—Honey Melody won the welterweight championship of the world from Joe Walcott here last night. In the 12th round Walcott quit. He said that his left arm became disabled in the ninth round and that it was impossible for him to continue fighting. The men fought at 142 pounds.

ON HIS OWN ROAD

President Samuel Spencer of the
Southern Railway Is Killed
Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 30.—Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, and recognized as one of the foremost of the railroad kings of the United States, ranking with Harriman and Hill in the magnitude of the railroad interests controlled by him, was killed in a wreck on his own road.

He was the intimate friend of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is reported on the verge of collapse since he heard of Spencer's death.

Mr. Spencer's private car bore the brunt of a rear-end collision between two fast passenger trains 10 miles south of here, and most of his guests, who were going with him on a hunting trip, were killed, including Philip Schuyler, one of the most noted capitalists of New York, and a member of one of Gotham's most famous families.

Immediately after the collision Spencer's car caught fire and his body was burned almost beyond recognition, as were those of some of the other victims. In all, seven people were killed and over 15 were injured, some very seriously.

The dead: Samuel Spencer of New York; Charles D. Fisher, Baltimore; Philip Schuyler, New York; Francis T. Redwood, Baltimore; D. W. Davis, Alexandria, Va., private dispatcher to Spencer; William Pollard, porter on Spencer's car, who died in a hospital here; an unknown person, with head and limbs burned off short, believed to be the third porter on the private car, who is missing. His name cannot be learned.

Miss Farrar's American Debut
New York, Nov. 27.—Before resplendent New York, with all America's representative grand opera lovers as guests, Geraldine Farrar of Melrose, Mass., carried the great Metropolitan opera house's audience off its glittering pedestal of coldness, tinged with expectation, and received an ovation never before accorded any artist, at the conclusion of her difficult portrayal of Juliet in the opening act of "Romeo et Juliette." Miss Farrar never faltered, and the American stage was unanimously accorded the production of a native star.

Young Conroy Accidentally Killed
Lancaster, N. H., Nov. 26.—The body of Philip Conroy, 36 years old, who strayed away from a camp in the woods where he had been with a companion named Frank Whitney, two weeks ago yesterday, was found yesterday two miles this side of the camp with a gunshot wound in the left breast. The boy was a cripple and as his gut was found near the body it is believed that he used the weapon as a cane and that he was shot through its accidental discharge.

Laborers' Lives Crushed Out
New Haven, Nov. 27.—The lives of three Italian laborers were almost instantly crushed out and five others were injured seriously by the collision of a workman crowded with Italian laborers on the railroad and a string of three heavily loaded gravel cars in the Cedar Hill railroad yards here.

"Inherited Impulsiveness"
Berlin, Nov. 28.—The report that Prince Eitel Frederick, son of the Kaiser, telegraphed his sympathy to Carnegio is causing a lot of talk among the German people. The prince's friends say, in extenuation, that if a telegram was sent the action was probably due to his inherited impulsiveness.

Brakemen Seriously Injured
Meriden, Conn., Nov. 30.—Two coupled mogul engines crashed into a stalled freight train above Yalesville, demolishing the caboose and three cars. Brakeman Lee is probably fatally hurt and Brakeman Fowler is in bad shape, but is expected to recover.

CRAZED WITH BURNING ECZEMA

Suffered From Childhood With
Severe Itching and Burning—
Eczema Spread Over Hands and
Fingers—Received No Benefit
From Physicians.

BLESSINGS FOR THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I was troubled with eczema in some way or other from childhood. About three years ago the trouble was confined to my right hand. I consulted two physicians, but received no benefit from them. In the winter of 1904 the trouble had become so bad as to extend over the back of my hand, and up on the fingers, and in a short time to the palm. The itching and burning at times was so severe as to almost drive me mad. I began to use Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent. I used two cakes of Soap, one box of the Ointment, and two bottles of the Resolvent. I cannot begin to tell of the benefit I received. My appetite and weight increased, and I felt and looked like a new person. You have my full permission to publish as much of this as you see fit. Blessing the Cuticura Remedies, yours truly, Miss Flora E. Wiley, Milo, Me., Oct. 6, 1905."

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS

At the First Sign of Disfiguring Humors Is to Use Cuticura.
Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

BANK ACCOUNTS

Many people would like to keep an account of all their farm receipts and expenses if some one would keep it for them. Open a bank account and you will find the account keeps itself, with no expense. Your checks are always evidence of date and amount of all disbursements, and your deposit book shows the amount of your receipts.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Newport Trust Company

303 THAMES STREET.

Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with
Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Pocahontas

Pittston

Georges Creek

Lehigh

Lykens Valley

Reading

Lorberry

Cannel

COAL

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone 222.

SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET

FOR

MILLINERY.

This is the LEADING HOUSE.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN

Felt, Velvet & Beaver Hats.

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES IN

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.

Specialties in

Children's Hats and Tams.

POPULAR PRICES THE RULE.

SOUVENIR POSTALS.

You can find anything you want in our assortment of

SOUVENIR POSTAL CARDS,

ALSO A VERY COMPLETE LINE OF

NICE STATIONERY

FROM TEN CENTS PER BOX UP.

At Postal Station, No. 1, 174 Broadway.

S. S. THOMPSON.

Reached Summit of Mt McKinley

New York, Nov. 28.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn reached here last night after a trip to Alaska, where he climbed Mt. McKinley, the highest elevation in North America. So far as known Cook and Edward Barrille, who accompanied him, are the only persons who have reached this peak, which rises 20,399 feet above the sea level.

Turkey Needs Sharp Prod

Tangier, Nov. 30.—The American minister, Mr. Gammon, is reported to have left Fez, the capital, without obtaining satisfaction from the sultan in regard to the claims for indemnity made by citizens of the United States for alleged outrages, or assurances regarding the safety of American citizens resident in Morocco.

The Wabash Advances Wages

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Wabash railroad has granted increases from \$112 to \$120 a month to conductors, from \$36 to \$51 a month to passenger brakemen and 4 cents an hour to yardmen. This increase goes into effect Dec. 1.

Famous Trotter Changes Hands

New York, Nov. 30.—Sweet Marie, the famous trotting mare, with a record of 2:02, was sold at the Old Glory horse sale for \$14,000. E. T. Stearns, a Philadelphia hawker, being the purchaser.

Quarreled Over Their Son

Williamsville, Conn., Nov. 30.—Alexander Martorelli is under arrest, charged with shooting his wife at their home. The woman may live. The shooting, it is said, was the result of a dispute over a statement of a 18-year-old son, who declared that he wanted to give up his position with a local concern. The father wanted the boy to continue working there, but the mother took the boy's side.

The Vermont "Shaken Down"

Boston, Nov. 30.—After having a successful "shaking down" on her last trial, the 10,000-ton battleship Vermont, built at the Fore River shipyard, steamed up the harbor late yesterday afternoon and anchored off the navy yard. Today she will be dry-docked and prepared for her trial trip off Rockland, Me. She is the biggest battleship that ever entered Boston harbor.

Salvationists' Workshop Burned

Boston, Nov. 30.—Misfortune came to the Salvation Army at the close of Thanksgiving, for, after feeding several thousand people in different parts of the city, the big storehouse and workshop for the unemployed was badly damaged by fire, the loss being about \$25,000. The fire will throw several hundred poor people out of employment for several weeks.

BREVITIES

THE HALL OF FAME.

N. D. Hawkins of Edinboro, Pa., who bought a Stradivarius violin years ago for \$8,000, has sold it for \$10,000 to Miss Leona Jackson.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, who has been appointed Italian ambassador at the court of St. James, is one of the most prominent figures in the political world in Italy, though he is still young.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crowe has been fined \$3 at Ottawa for kissing her own child. She had been divorced, and when she met the child in the street she kissed it. Her husband charged her with assaulting it.

Dr. James W. Bright of the Johns Hopkins university has completed an edition of the gospel of St. Luke in the West Saxon. This is his fourth in his series of books in the English of the tenth century. He is also at work on several other volumes.

In appointing his son, Lord Bruce, as his private secretary the Earl of Elgin only followed the example of the late William E. Gladstone, who, when he became prime minister in 1880, appointed Herbert Gladstone, then a young man of twenty, to a similar position.

Charles A. Welch, the senior member of the Massachusetts bar, is the sole survivor of the Harvard class of '33, of which there were originally fifty-four members. He comes from an old Boston family, some of whose ancestors were residents of Boston as early as 1682.

Senator Proctor's great gift to Vermont, the Vermont Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis Patients, for which he contributed \$100,000, is now under construction near Pittsfield and will be completed next summer. Senator Proctor has given much of his great wealth toward such charities in his state.

J. Pierpont Morgan recently brought to this country the most valuable Bible now in America. The copy was made by the monks of Cluny, France, in the thirteenth century. With the Bible also came the original warrant for the arrest of John Bunyan, Mr. Morgan paying \$25,000 for the Bible and warrant.

John F. Woodbury of Manchester, N. H., the oldest blacksmith in point of service in New England, has at last retired. He was born in Rutland in 1827. At the age of eighteen years he started in a blacksmith shop at Holden and has been engaged in that employment ever since. He has sold his store on Lowell street, in Manchester, N. H., and will retire upon a farm.

SCHOOLS IN EUROPE.

Austria has a school to every 104 pupils and every 1,360 inhabitants at a cost of 19.1 cents.

In Russia there is a school to every 2,300 inhabitants, and the school expenditure of a Russian amounts to 5.5 cents.

In Italy, where there is a school to every 600 inhabitants, a school is visited by fifty-six children, and a pupil costs 16.75 cents.

In France there is a school to every 600 inhabitants, a school is attended by sixty-six children, and every Frenchman contributes 29.5 cents to the expenditure.

In Germany there is one school to every 700 inhabitants, and on an average 100 children attend one school. The expense amounts to 88.25 cents a head of population.

In Spain there is a school to every 600 inhabitants, and fifty-six children constitute the average attendance. Every child, however, requires an annual expenditure of 25 cents. In England conditions are similar, but the cost amounts to 27.25 cents for each child.

SHORT STORIES.

The tall live longer than the short. The Cubans cannot sound the letter "r" in the middle of a word.

There are in the United States more than 850 secret orders, brotherhoods and state-hoods, containing over 7,000,000 members.

It is stated that while there is room in western Canada for 50,000 miles of railway there are scarcely more than 5,000 miles there at present.

A pair of gloves passes through nearly twenty-two hands from the moment that the skin leaves the dresser till the time when the gloves are purchased.

Practically all the olive oil imported from Italy and other European countries has been found pure so far as examined by Dr. Wiley of the department of agriculture.

An effort is being made by the citizens of Spencer, Mass., to get possession of the birthplace of Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, in that city for the use of a historic building for the town.

SNAKES.

Serpents often eat one another.

Two-headed snakes are not uncommon.

Snakes can live a year or more without food.

Some snakes play possum, or act as dead, as a means of defense.

Fangs of serpents are renewed or grow in again after being extracted.

Snakes and other reptiles are not "cold blooded," but are the temperature of their surroundings.

The young black snake is gray and spotted and often mistaken for the spotted adder, water snake or copper-head.

MEXICAN BURIALS.

The Mexicans have a queer way of burying the dead. The corpse is tightly wrapped in century plant matting and placed in a coffin hired for about a shilling. One of two natives, as the case may be, place the coffin on their heads and go at a trot to the grove, where the body is interred, and the coffin is then returned.

ENGLISH ETCHINGS.

The United Kingdom measures 121,080 square miles. The British empire covers 11,883,378 square miles.

London Punch suggests as one way of raising revenue that every "author" and "author" shall be subject to an "objective tax."

Dr. A. Curry, a London physician, is trying to form a physicians' trade union to protect physicians' legislative and other interests, maintain a "fair wage for fair work" and form a benevolent fund for indigent medical men.

At a meeting of the central body of the London unemployed the other day it was found that a colony established near London had resulted in the distribution of \$72,225 among the unemployed, but that the cost of distribution had been \$74,750.

In Battersea four plumbers and three carpenters discharge the office of meat inspectors. In Hackney the duties have been committed to two plumbers, one carpenter, one bricklayer, one florist, one builder, one surveyor and one stonemason, while in Portsmouth a solitary butcher received as his colleagues three schoolteachers, a medical dispenser and a tramp conductor.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

There is a great demand this winter for soft silks to carry out the draped and folded effects.

The severe tailored coats which extend somewhat below hip length have very little flare, but fit closely over the hips and are close fitting up the back and sides.

Velvet tailor makes in ribbed or smooth velvet, trimmed with braid, piped with self-toned cloth or entirely free from decoration, are smart. They are cut simply, but the effect is very elegant.

The corset cover and skirt in one has come to stay. The corset cover as a separate garment is seriously threatened by the chemise with a frilled skirt, which is a becoming and useful piece of lingerie.

A ribbon jumper makes a dainty addition to a young girl's wardrobe. They are to be found ready made in novelty plaid and plain adorn ribbons or in black velvet, which is as pretty as any other over a lingerie or net shirt waist.—New York Post.

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

Bernard Shaw thinks that no Christian gentleman will attempt to accumulate a fortune. Mr. Shaw is still pursuing wealth.—New York Commercial.

They are talking of giving the automobiles the exclusive use of the parks in Chicago on Sundays. But how can they tell when it is Sunday in Chicago?—Philadelphia Press.

Another of George Washington's body servants is dead. No wonder that George was victorious if he took all of his body servants to war.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is a lady in New Jersey who has just celebrated her one hundredth birthday. Remarkable as it may seem, she is not in a poorhouse, and she declares that she has never used whiskey or tobacco.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Sarah Perry has the leading feminine role in Earl Mayo's dramatization of Mrs. Greene's novel, "Cape Cod Folks." Guy Bates Post, Janet Beecher, Ernest Lanson and Helene Lackaye have the leading roles in "The Heir to the Hoorah."

Orrin Johnson and Grace Filkins have been engaged for important roles in Charles Klein's latest play, "The Daughters of Men."

James K. Hackett, who has a number of enterprises under his management this year, has begun his own season in "The Walls of Jericho."

The new \$250,000 Columbia theater in San Francisco will be opened in April with Maude Adams in "Peter Pan." Other theaters in the devastated city are to be rebuilt.

FACTS FROM FRANCE.

The average number of picture post cards delivered in Paris daily is very high—700,000.

A scheme has been put forward by the French authorities in Tunis for the execution of great public works in the regency at a cost of \$24,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 is to be obtained from the ordinary budget in a period of eight years and the balance by a loan.

There is a Paris newspaper which is an organ for beggars. One of the advertisements of business opportunities offers "good situation in a very popular winter resort for a one armed man or preferably a man with no arms. References given and required. Cash deposit also required."

PITH AND POINT.

Many a good man eats with his knife.

Private life is like a secret—there is no such thing.

The hardest critics are usually those who can't do very much themselves.

A ten dollar a day man never earns the money—in the opinion of the man who draws only \$1.

There are times when we all envy a baby who can give vent to its feelings by throwing itself on its back and kicking and screaming.

Within a half hour after a pain strikes a man he begins to feel aggrieved because his wife hasn't noticed how bad he looks.—Atlantic Globe.

BARBAROUS PARIS WATER.

We are far from blaming the prefecture of the Seine for warning us that it is dangerous to drink the water that it supplies us without boiling it. The system, in spite of the millions wasted, is absolutely barbarous. When it does not rain we have no water, and when it does rain the water is not drinkable.—Paris Eclair.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Miss Muffet.

Little Miss Muffet thought she could bluff it. And take a good seat at the play. She was crumpling her neck. When they asked for her check And ushered Miss Muffet away.—Judge.

Great Disturber.

Gummer—I am surprised that you should throw bootjacks at Spot. Why, he is the best watchdog in the neighborhood.

Guy—Watchdog? Why, from the way he wakes people up I thought he must be an alarm clock.—Chicago News.

A Bad Craftsman.

"Wot ails ye?" asked Casey of Kearney.

"Tis a bad nose bleed I have," replied Kearney, the plumber.

"Huh! Tis a poor plumber ye are if ye can't stop a leak in yer own face."—Philadelphia Press.

The Scarce Variety.

Whichever way you chance to turn These days there seems to be a Large, healthy kernel, though seldom 'tis (I say this by parenthesis) The germ of an ideal.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Heads the Procession.

Singleton—What do you mean by saying that Weddely parades his misfortunes?

Oldbach—Oh, he always accompanies his wife and her mother to church.—Chicago News.

Counting the Change.

Now comes perplexity complete. These trusts have played a startling game.

When I have paid the price of meat I can't buy coal to cook the same.—Washington Star.

Not Her Fault.

"Nora, I want you to keep that policeman out of the kitchen."

"I know it isn't good for—m, men, but he just won't go into the parlor."—Chicago Record-Herald.

There She Swung.

She was swinging when I saw her, And her grace quite charmed my eye. She was swinging back and forward On a car strap short and high.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Labor Saving.

Little Girl—My mamma is home washing the dishes.

Little Boy—We don't have to wash no dishes. My mamma keeps a dog.—Leslie's Weekly.

"Easy Monthly Payments."

"Lives of Great Men" stands behind me, Stamped in gold and bound in blue. Every book tries to remind me That the next installment's due.—Judge.

Not Such a Difficult Matter.

"Here is something, ma'am, that will cure a cold in a day."

"But I haven't any cold." "Well, can't you get one?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Married in Making.

Because she married a lady's face A "beauty" doctor had to pay. Arise, ye homely of the race, And sue Dame Nature right away!—New York Times.

Revenge Is Sweet.

Meeker—it is rumored that Green is going to marry your divorced wife.

Peckham—Well, I hope he does. I always hated that man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Seasonable.

And now the prudent family man Doth make due preparation For winter by arranging for A family cooling station.—Chicago News.

All in Vain.

Griggs—If you suffer from cold feet, why do you not use a hot water bag?

Griggs—I did, and it froze solid in ten minutes.—New York Life.

The Usual Excuse.

With half a chance he would succeed. He said: "He'd make things dance." He failed, and then complained that he'd Had "only half a chance."—Philadelphia Press.

His Worry.

"Your wife and chauffeur have eloped in your auto." "Heavens! How will I get the car back?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Question.

The winter season is at hand, And I should like to know How I can fix my lawn machine To clean away the snow.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Good Suggestion.

Howell—What would you do if a man called you a barefaced liar? Powell—Fool him by raising his eyebrows.—New York Press.

After the Final Scrimmage.

Like a lot of other Sports that we can name, Football is a mighty Uncertain sort of game.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Several of the rural carriers of Waukomis, Okla., have provided themselves with autos in which to deliver mail to their scattered patrons. It is not often that the west sets the pace in style, but the instance cited seems to be one.

No vegetable which the writer's garden has produced the past season was more highly prized than the hush lima beans shelled while green, cooked until tender and served with a generous dressing of thick cream. So prepared they are a dish for an epicure.

While the western inland markets furnish meats, vegetables, milk and some other food products at a considerably lower price than prevails in eastern markets, yet the latter have a distinct advantage when it comes to all varieties of salt water fish, oysters, shrimp, clams, etc.

Meats put up in brine seem to be most satisfactory for the farm home use. They are more easily handled in this way, as the needed material is right at hand. The fact that you can go to your own pork barrel and fish out a piece of clean, unadulterated salt pork for beans is a great satisfaction.

Women's Dep't.

Working Women Need the Ballot.

"Charities" for Oct. 6 calls attention to the industrial oppression to which 180,000 women workers are subjected in more than 89,000 factories of New York City. Instances are reported by a committee of investigation representing 18 college settlements. In face of a law which forbids employment of women in factories more than 60 hours a week, and between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., a laundry works its women 78 hours a week, or 12 1/2 hours per day; a bed-stead factory 75 hours; a laundry 70 hours; a delicatessen factory 68 hours; a candy factory 71 hours, with only half an hour's intermission for dinner and none for supper, etc.

Last winter the factory department stated that it was impossible even to estimate the number of establishments violating the law with impunity; but certainly between 5,000 and 10,000 in New York city alone. Inspectors can accomplish nothing. The testimony of women whose alternative is "work or starve" cannot be given without incurring instant dismissal. Local courts, administered by a judiciary elected by men alone, have set aside the law, nullifying a principle affirmed constitutionally by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This excessive overwork is in many cases done under dark, unsanitary, and unwholesome conditions, productive of tuberculosis.

All this is in direct contrast with the treatment of workmen. They have succeeded, by organized effort and political influence, in securing and maintaining an eight-hour day, while working women and girls, less able to organize, politically or otherwise, for self-protection, yet needing far more than men exemption from excessive toil, are crushed by a greedy and inhuman industrialism.

The Outlook of Oct. 20 invokes the intervention of the churches in behalf of these victims of avarice, and seeks to awaken an energetic public sentiment in their behalf. That is well. But how much better it would be to place these women on a plane of equality, which would enable them to protect themselves! Why does not the Outlook demand for them the suffrage—that "right preservative of all rights," which would put an end to their industrial serfdom? The local courts, which guard the working men by whose votes the judges hold their places, would then cease to nullify the law, but, on the contrary, would hasten to enforce it.

To the 180,000 women workers of New York City, the ballot means emancipation from intolerable conditions and premature extinction.—H. C. B.

A dispatch from the London Standard to the Brooklyn Eagle says of the "suffragettes": "It is astonishing to find how much sympathy prevails for the eleven women leaders now in prison." Among those who have lately expressed this sympathy strongly are Beatrice Harraden, author of "Slips that Pass in the Night," and Miss Elizabeth Robins, the American writer. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, wife of the ex-Colonial Secretary, says: "Either a woman is fit to take her share in the solution of the problem of government, or a unit to take charge of the training of her sons." Mrs. Lyttelton adds that the attitude of some men is like the outcry in the Etou boy's diary: "Gul up, had breakfast, talked to 'mother' about things she could not understand."

Dunley—I met a fellow to-day who was simply ugly about a buried treasure; couldn't talk of anything else.

Peckham—That reminds me of my wife.

Dunley—Oh, does she talk about one?

Peckham—Yes; her first husband. I'm her second, you know.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Her Reason for Marrying.

"That exome is a very cynical and hopeless one," said Senator La Follette. "It doesn't speak at all well for the future."

He was discussing a certain corporation's apology for dodging a law. "A cynical excuse," he went on, "and one that recalls to my mind a young and pretty nurse who surprised all her friends by marrying a rich man of 73 years."

"Why on earth did you marry that fossil?" a friend asked the nurse. "Well," she replied, "I thought I might as well be engaged in nursing one old man as a dozen."

A Boomerang.

"What's the matter with your head?" inquired the first bunco man.

"A farmer I met to-day just banged me there with his carpet bag," replied the other.

"It must have been a pretty hard carpet bag."

"Yes, it had a gold brick in it that I had sold him yesterday."—Philadelphia Press.

"Alas!" confessed the penitent man, "in a moment of weakness I stole a carload of brass fittings."

"In a moment of weakness?" exclaimed the judge.

"Goodness, man! what would you have taken if you had yielded in a moment when you felt strong?"—Judge.

Classifying Him.

Mrs. Browne—I saw some rhymes in the paper to-day by Penyer Liner.

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, he's a friend of mine.

Mrs. Browne—So you told me. By the way, "Penyer Liner" is a pseudonym, of course.

Mrs. Malaprop—Not much he isn't! He's a good Baptist.—Philadelphia Press.

A Bad Craftsman.

"Wot ails ye?" asked Casey of Kearney.

"Tis a bad nose-bleed I have," replied Kearney, the plumber.

"Huh! Tis a poor plumber ye are if ye can't stop a leak in yer own face."—Philadelphia Press.

"De man dat nurses unreasonable hopes," said Uncle Eben, "may be foolish, but ain't so foolish as de one dat nurses vain regrets."—Washington Star.

CASTORIA.

Beck's Castoria. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Sold Everywhere.

Wise Rooster and Wise Judge.

[From Hartford Courant.]

"Like unto the wisdom of Solomon" was the verdict of East Hartford residents when they commented last night on the action of Judge Goodwin in the celebrated Le Court-Scrobonia rooster case. 'Tis a short but true story.

On Monday, in the East Hartford town court, Judge Goodwin let Mrs. Scrobonia take home a rooster, which Le Court had alleged she had stolen from him and for the theft of which he had caused her arrest—on a stipulation. On her return home she was to let the bird loose in the yard so that it could claim its real perch.

Evidence pro and con had been offered and disputed until the judge was in a quandary and decided to leave the whole matter to the bird's own will. If the bird did not like Mrs. Scrobonia's corn and made steps for Le Court's corn the rooster was to be his; but if it elected to remain and play in Mrs. Scrobonia's back yard that fact was to be considered as prima facie evidence on which she might have and hold it as her own. "A second Daniel!" breathed the crowd in the court room when Judge Goodwin pronounced his decision.

It is sorrowful to chronicle, but truth compels the statement that Mrs. Scrobonia did not comply with the mandate of the court and proceeded to lock up the rooster with a chicken harem and keep him there. Le Court was about to get out a replevin process to recover the bird, when Deputy Sheriff A. P. Moore, acting on the judge's directions, went yesterday morning to Mrs. Scrobonia's roost and there wide the door. A lot of neighbors had gathered in the yard to witness the release and watched developments with bated breath.

Wonder of wonders! Directly the fowl was let loose he flapped his wings and scouted for Le Court's egg repository. And as soon as he reached his native dunghill he flapped his wings again, crowed lustily and began to chuck his female friends around, while he scratched up a worm and permitted them to witness a swallowing act. Then in vigorous rooster language he explained matters to them and apologized for his long absence. 'Twas a sight for sore eyes.

The judge, the deputy sheriff, Le Court and all the villagers—as the comic opera programs say—consider that the rooster's selection of a place of abode settles once and for all the question of ownership. But there are friends of Mrs. Scrobonia who assert that the rooster, like every other living thing in East Hartford, was inspired with awe and fear for Deputy Sheriff Moore and hurried to get away from his clutches, as do all evil doers in the town. These loyal but dissatisfied friends also say, as they nudge each other, that Mr. Le Court had some of his most attractive-looking hens around the yard in order to tempt the rooster from his allegiance to the flock in Mrs. Scrobonia's henroost. Nevertheless, the popular verdict is: "A wise judge and a wise rooster."

Professor Matteucci, superintendent of the Vesuvius observatory, was dining with some Americans at the Royal hotel in Naples. The dining room fronted the sea. The waves crashed against the massive embankment of stone and showers of white spray rose high in the sunlight.

"This is heavenly. But what is it like in your observatory when Vesuvius is active?" some one asked.

"It is not like heaven," said Professor Matteucci. "It reminds me of a story about a Neapolitan widow whose husband had been dead some years. One night she was persuaded to go to a spiritualist's seance, and there the spirit of her dead husband appeared and spoke with her."

"My dear Agostino," said the widow to the shade, "are you happy now?"

"I am very happy," Agostino answered.

"Happier than you were on earth with me?" asked the widow.

"Yes," replied the shade, "I am far, far happier now than I was on earth with you."

"The widow was silent a moment. Then she said:

"Tell me, Agostino, what is it like in heaven?"

"Heaven?" said Agostino, "I never said that I am in heaven."

On the Anxious Bench.

"You seem very nervous and restless this morning," remarked the senior partner.

"Yes," replied Markley, the junior partner, "you see I asked Burroughs to drop to-day and pay me what he owes me."

"Well? You're afraid he won't come, eh?"

"I'm afraid he will come and borrow more."—Philadelphia Press.

Too Much Local Color.

Tufford Knutt had unfolded a hard luck tale of an unusually harrowing nature and was waiting for results.

"That's the kind of story I should naturally expect you to tell," said the unsympathetic man of the house, eyeing him with every indication of incredulity.

"What's de matter wit' it?" asked Tufford Knutt.

"It won't wash."—Chicago Tribune.

Carelessness.

"Yes; he fell over a precipice and was seriously injured."

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. 7. Direct all communications to:

MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIS

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Those who signed marriage certificate after bride and groom were: Rememberance Lippincott (father of bride), John Williams (father of groom), Margaret Lippincott (mother of bride), John Allen (Justice), Thomas Huet (father-in-law of bride's cousin John, who married Sarah Huet), George Williams (brother of groom), Joseph Lippincott (brother of bride), Elizabeth Parker (sister of bride); On left hand column were: Edward and Lydia Woolley, Mary, Ruth, Sarah, William and Mary Lippincott, Lydia and Margaret Williams (sisters of groom), Elizabeth Brinley (born Williams, who md. (1) Preserve Lippincott, and (2) William Brinley), Sarah Potter, Johanna Bills (md. in 1708 George (2) Williams as his first wife), John and Elizabeth Woolley, Abigail White (sister of bride), Hannah Woodmansee (born Williams, sister of groom and married Thomas Woodmansee); as found on Friends records of Shrewsbury. Some records say, Rememberance Lippincott died in Shrewsbury 11; 25; 1722 aged 83 years, and Margaret his wife was aged 73 years at death of Rememberance her husband.

By this marriage of Sarah Lippincott, she became sister-in-law of Judah, Daniel, George and Hannah Williams, Hannah being the above-said Hannah who married Thomas son of Gabriel Woodmansee, as his second wife. His first wife having been Mary Wardell, daughter of Eliakim and Lydia (Parkins) Wardell, Elizabeth Williams who md. (1) Preserve Lippincott, son of John and Ann (Barber) Lippincott, and she md. (2) William Brinley, Lydia Williams and her sister Margaret Williams, Constance Williams (who married Anthony Woodward, son of Anthony and Hannah (Folke) Woodward; 2; 10 mo., 1718, he of Freehold, N. J., as found on Friends records of Shrewsbury, and of those who signed Constance's marriage certificate find Sarah Woodmansee, Elizabeth and William Brinley, John Daniel, Johanna, and George Williams, Joseph Wardell, Jr., Gerard Edge, John King, George Allen, John and Rememberance Lippincott.)

Rememberance Lippincott made his will Feb. 23, 1719, as found in Liber A. p. 254, thus: I Rememberance Lippincott of Shrewsbury to loving wife Margaret Lippincott all that plantation whereon I now live with the housing, orchard, during her life and my negro man Agiby; To my daughter Margaret Lippincott one ewe and lamb; To my grandson Rememberance Lippincott one young mare; To daughters Abigail Whight, Mary Morris, Ruth Woolley, Sarah Williams, Elizabeth Parker 4 pounds each; To sons Richard Lippincott, Joseph Lippincott, William Lippincott, and to daughters Sarah Williams, Ruth Woolley, Abigail White, Mary Morris two shillings each; To son William Lippincott and his heirs at expiration of life of my wife all my plantation where I now dwell and all remainder of my personal estate whatsoever, I give to my loving wife Margaret; To son Richard Lippincott and his heirs 12 acres on sunken marsh on Shrewsbury River called Pankin Island and I make my wife sole executor. Witnesses—John Corlies, Isaac Hance, Thomas Lippincott.

10. Ruth, b. 6; 8 mo.; 1691; signed marriage certificate of William Brinley and Elizabeth Corlies 26; 11; 1704, and that of Ann White and Hannah Mills 2; 12 mo.; 1708; giving knowledge of the age allowable for signature to a marriage certificate among Friends; Ruth married William Woolley, son of John and Mary (Potter) Woolley.

11. Mary b. 26; 7; 1693; signed marriage certificate of her brother Joseph when he married Elizabeth White 17; 8; 1701; she became Mrs. Morris according to the will of her father.

12. Grace, b. 13; 2; 1695; d. 3; 3; 1703. Rememberance Lippincott, father of these children, in his above mentioned will gives his children as Abigail Whight, Mary Morris, Ruth Woolley, Sarah Williams and Elizabeth Parker, thus all the daughters married before date of his will Feb. 23, 1719. Names grandchildren Margitt Lippincott and Rememberance Lippincott, children of sons, hence some of them. Richard, Joseph and William also were married. All these daughters, except Sarah Williams, with their brother William Lippincott signed marriage certificate of Joseph Wardell Jr. 16; 10; 1713, with their parents.

Richard (3) Lippincott (Rememberance, Richard) md. Mary White, their ch. were, as found on records of Shrewsbury Friends.

13. Daughter, who d. in Springfield, N. J.; 29; 4; 1696.

14. Daughter, who d. in Springfield, N. J.; 7; 4 mo.; 1697.

15. Daughter, who d. in Springfield, N. J.; 28; 12; 1698.

16. Richard, born in Springfield, N. J.; 1 mo. (year gone); d. 8; 2 mo.; 1701.

17. Rememberance, b. in Shrewsbury, N. J.; 27; 1; 17—; d. 3; 2 mo.; 1701.

18. Jacob, b. in Shrewsbury, N. J.; 27; 2; 1702.

19. David, b. in Shrewsbury, N. J.; 8; 8; 1704.

20. Abigail, b. in Shrewsbury, N. J.; 29; 4; 1707.

21. Nathan, b. in Shrewsbury, N. J.; 11; 1; 1709.

22. Rememberance, b. in Shrewsbury, N. J.; 18; 6; 1712.

23. Ruth, b. in Shrewsbury N. J.; 4; 11 mo.; 1716.

Their mother died 5; 12 mo.; 1721.

Children of Elizabeth (3) Lippincott (Rememberance, Richard) who md. Joseph Parker 7; 2 mo.; 1690 were:

24. Margaret Parker, b. 24; 1; 1701; md. 18; 10; 1718 Joseph Wardell (Joseph Eliakim). See Friends records of Shrewsbury N. J.

25. Joseph Parker, b. 24; 1; 1701; md. Feb. 24; 1720 Deborah Wouthley (see N. J. Record for 1904).

26. George Parker, b. 24; 10; 1703; md. 1735 Elizabeth Loring at Woodbridge Meeting of Friends (Boston Transcript, Nov. 8, 1905).

To be continued.

QUERIES.

6197. CHANDLER—LUCY—Wm. Chandler, mariner, from Dedford, Co. Kent, Eng. m. Elizabeth Lucy, at Portsmouth, N. H. Dec. 22, 1774, died 1747. Wanted ancestry of both.—N. R. F.

6198. RICHMOND—SISSON—POWELL. Judge Stephen, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Powell) Richmond b. in Spencertown N. Y. Jan. 7, 1754 married Rebecca Sisson. She was b. Feb. 8, 1761 and d. Aug. 27, 1820. He d. July 11, 1831. Wanted ancestry of Elizabeth Powell and Rebecca Sisson.—N. R. F.

ANSWERS.

5384. BOODY—Charlotte Boody was born in New Durham, N. H. married Benj. Thompson, in Exeter her mother was Sarah Tucker, her father probably was John.—N. R. F.

6183. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—The address of the Recording Secretary of the National Genealogical Society is Columbian Building, Washington, D. C. The officers are, Mr. Dent, Pres.; Adm. Prindle, Mrs. Mickle, Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Iglehart, Miss Nash, Miss Neff, Vice Presidents; Mr. Williams, Recording Secretary; Mr. Callamer, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Walter, Treasurer and Mr. Dent, Official Editor. For the rest of the query would say I have been waiting since August to have the same questions answered.—N. R. F.

6183. Genealogical Society.—In answer to E. B. S. of the 17th, would state that the address of the National Genealogical Society was organized in 1903 and is chartered under the District of Columbia law. Mr. L. A. Dent is President and Adm. Prindle, Miss M. F. Mickle and Miss E. L. Nash of Madison, Conn., are among the Vice Presidents; W. Mosby Williams, Recording Secretary; N. L. Callamer, Corresponding Secretary; Henry M. Walter, Treasurer and Aldred B. Dent, Editor. Address all communications to the Recording Secretary, Columbian Building, Washington, D. C. The object is to collect and preserve genealogical data, to assist members in their genealogical labors, by the issuance of publications or otherwise. Initiation fee is \$1.00 and dues \$1.00. The Society has already inaugurated the clearing house scheme of marriages on the card system. It is also prepared to register coats of arms. It acts as a clearing house for members in becoming acquainted and exchanging with each other genealogical data on similar lines. The Society has issued six leaflets and next month it expects to issue the first number of its new periodical. This, as well as queries therein, is free to members. The Society, because of its location at the National Capital, having access to the great Congressional Library, original census records, Pension, War and Navy Department records, is believed to be better equipped to assist persons in genealogical matters than any other organization located elsewhere in the United States.—W. M. W.

Had Two Years of Freedom

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 30.—William Carpenter, who escaped from the insane asylum at Middletown two years ago, was arrested last night in this city and will be sent back to Middletown. Carpenter was committed to the asylum for the attempted murder in Norwalk of a young woman who had declined to marry him. He afterwards married a young woman at Portchester, N. Y. Last night Carpenter and his wife came here and Carpenter was recognized and placed under arrest by a police officer.

Alleged Breach of Promise

Medford, Mass., Nov. 30.—As a balm for her wounded affections, Miss Mary Pillsbury, a middle-aged woman, has brought suit for \$10,000 against John F. Cooldge, 70, a prosperous retired farmer, for alleged breach of promise of marriage. The unexpected affair has stirred up the residents in the section where they lived, for both are prominently known and their love match was never even guessed.

Citizenship For Porto Ricans

Washington, Nov. 28.—The president believes the people of Porto Rico are entitled to American citizenship and will recommend that this be granted to them, in a special message to congress. The president has expressed the opinion that it is lamentable that they do not enjoy this right.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

P. H. McArthur, a traveling man, died as the result of injuries received by falling from a street car at Springfield, Mass.

John H. Graham has concluded a bargain for the purchase of the Augusta, Winthrop and Gardiner (Me.) street railway.

A large barn on the farm of Truman Polock, Nashua, N. H., was destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$3000.

Several pieces of property at Amherst, Mass., belonging to Amherst College, was decided by the Massachusetts supreme court to be exempt from taxation. But the court refused to abate the taxes for 1901-02 on one piece of property on the ground that the trustees had failed to file their statements as required by law.

Charles Crane, a blacksmith of Brattleboro, Vt., committed suicide by taking laudanum. He had been despondent on account of poor health.

Mrs. Sarah W. Hall, a daughter of the Revolution, died at Jonesport, Me., at the age of 101 years. Recently she sustained a fall which caused a hip fracture and led to her death. She was the daughter of Samuel Wadsworth, a Revolutionary soldier, who served under General Washington and was commended for gallantry.

The body of John Cunningham, aged 31, who disappeared on Oct. 20 from his home at Milton, N. H., was found in the Winnepesaukee river. It is supposed that Cunningham's death was accidental.

Imported Dinner Sets.

We have just received, direct from the English Potteries, 96 Decorated Dinner Sets of the faintest conceivable designs for table decoration. They are of the finest semi-porcelain, with underglaze decoration, all warranted not to crackle or craze. This immense purchase, direct from the makers, enables us to offer you an opportunity to dress your table with choice dinner ware at much less than the regular market price.

112 Pieces.

Clear white body, free from imperfections, beautiful border decoration, \$9.50

112 Pieces.

Dainty Dresden effect on a body as clear as Haviland, illuminated, and shapes patterned after the finest French makes, \$16.50.

112 Pieces.

The famous Flow Blue, in Oriental design, much after the pattern of the rare old Bristol pieces. \$13.50

CUT GLASS.

Much of our Xmas stock is here and we've placed it for your needs—Of course you'll need it, table won't look just right without a few pieces for the bon bons, or the fruit.

Beautifully Cut Bowls, 8 inches in diameter, wonderfully clear crystal, as low as \$3.25

Celery Trays, of the famous Mt. Washington cut, as low as \$4.50

Ice Cream Plates, 12 inches in diameter, very elaborate cutting, \$8.50

2-pint Jugs, very heavy; and beautifully cut, \$7.50

3-pint Jugs, same as you'll find in exclusive crystal stores at a third more in price, \$8.00

Besides a beautiful assortment of Olive Dishes, Bon Bons, Syrup Jugs, Cruets, etc., at Titus prices, which always means a little less than any other fellow's.

225-229 Thames St. A. C. TITUS CO., Newport, R. I.

Chance to Locate Your Business on Thames Street.

Valuable Property. One of the best locations on the street.

Can be purchased or rented.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

Box 3 COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.



An Extension Set

Placed in your sleeping room or some other convenient location will save many steps and many calls which now go unanswered.

Residence Rates \$6 and \$12 per year

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE.

142 SPRING STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Hunter Loses Both Hands

Keene, N. H., Nov. 30.—George Burns, a farmer of Sullivan, was seriously injured in a mysterious manner while out hunting. It is believed, however, that there were some dynamite cartridges in the pocket of a borrowed overcoat which he wore and that they exploded. It was found necessary to amputate both of Burns' hands. The man also received serious injuries to his legs, head and face, but the doctors say that he may recover.

Pettingill Loses Attorneyship

Washington, Nov. 28.—President Roosevelt has directed the dismissal from office of Noah R. K. Pettingill, United States district attorney for Porto Rico. While district attorney he had, in the capacity of a private attorney, entered suit against another government official, charging gross misconduct in office. The action of the district attorney, the president said, amounted practically to malfeasance in office.

Negroes Denounce Roosevelt

New York, Nov. 30.—At a union Thanksgiving service at Mount Olivet Baptist church, in which congregations of four negro churches participated, President Roosevelt was denounced for dismissing three companies of negro soldiers from the United States army. Many present contributed to a fund being raised for the relief of the dismissed soldiers.

Shea Trial May Now Proceed

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The 12th juror in the Cornelius P. Shea conspiracy case was secured after over 6000 reinforcements had been examined. The trial began Sept. 13. Shea is president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and was indicted by the grand jury on a number of counts in connection with the teamsters' strike here over a year ago.

Railroad Wreck in Connecticut

Meriden, Conn., Nov. 30.—At Hollis hill bridge two large engines, running light, crashed into the rear of a slowly moving freight train, demolishing the caboose and three cars and killing Conductor Leahy, besides seriously injuring brakemen Fowler and Wyzanski. Engineer Easton was in charge of the two light engines, which were being hurried to Springfield to relieve congestion caused by an accident. He is believed to have run by a signal set against him at the Yaleville station, which is a short distance below the place where the wreck occurred.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

REPORT

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage deed, made by Max Wassar (Mary Wasserman, his wife), joining therein in token of her release of dower, to Henry C. Anthony, bearing date December 14th, A. D. 1905, and recorded in Mortgages Land Evidence of Newport, Volume 34, pages 140 and 141, there having been breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the third day of December, A. D. 1906, at twelve o'clock noon, on the premises hereinafter described, in said City of Newport, all the right, title and interest of the said Max Wasserman and Mary Wasserman and each of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to that certain parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said City of Newport, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly, on Codding street, twenty-seven (27) feet; Easterly, on land now or formerly of Robert Seattle, sixty-five (65) feet; Southerly, on land of William S. Nichols, Thomas Herdick and the heirs of Henry Taggart, deceased, ninety-seven (97) feet; and Westerly, on the Hart Estate, sixty-five (65) feet, be all said measurements more or less, or however otherwise bounded or described, being the same premises described in said Mortgage Deed.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to bid for said property at said sale.

HENRY C. ANTHONY, Mortgagee.

11-10-4w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

NEW SHOREHAM, Oct. 20, 1906. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Guardian of the person and estate of JAMES E. SPRAGUE, of said New Shoreham, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to present them, and all persons indebted to said ward to make payment to the undersigned, within six months from this date.

JAMES E. SPRAGUE, ED., Guardian.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the person and estate of SARAH C. COGGESHALL, widow of David, a person of full age, having a legal residence in said Middletown, has given bond to said Court and duly qualified herself as such Guardian. All persons having claims against the estate of said Sarah C. Coggeshall are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

HARRIET B. CHASE, Guardian.

Middletown, R. I., November 24, 1906.

BRASS FRAMES

Just received a large line of

Brass Gold Plated

Picture Frames

Assorted Sizes

CARR'S,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING



BOOTS,

SHOES

AND

RUBBERS.

214 THAMES STREET,

Newport, R. I.

Wigg—Bjones was after a political job for a long time. What's he doing now?

Wagg—Nothing. He got it.—Philadelphia Record.

Medium—I see a large dark obstacle rising suddenly in your way.

Railroad Magnate—I guess that's my coal stock.—Baltimore American.

11-10-4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, November 12, 1906.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	\$407,857.71
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	55.36
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,750.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	156,250.71
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	24,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	50,000.00
Checks and other cash items	3,236.35
Exchanges for clearing house	5,718.03
Gold and silver coin and currency, notes and cents	4,935.00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	\$801.03
Specie	25,518.49
Legal-tender notes	25,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	700.00
Total	\$806,137.11

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses	14,812.11
National Bank notes outstanding	47,216.25
Due to other National Banks	3,720.23
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	\$1,007.35
Dividends unpaid	20.00
Individual deposits subject to check	47,216.25
Demand certificates of deposit	16,474.32
Certified checks	\$811.11
Total	\$806,137.11

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss: I, George H. Proudt, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUDT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of November, 1906.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Ralph R. Barker, David Brauman, Edward A. Brown, Directors.

No. 1492.

REPORT

OF the condition of THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, November 12, 1906.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	\$295,471.86
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	23.41
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	110,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	81,000.00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	12,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	1.38
Due from State Banks and Bankers	203.40
Due from approved reserve agents	57,251.38
Exchanges for clearing house	3,968.49
Notes of other National Banks	2,900.00
Gold and silver coin and currency, notes and cents	410.59
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	\$1,000.00
Specie	27,718.50
Legal-tender notes	8,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,500.00
Total	\$800,587.53

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	\$120,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses	80,965.88
and taxes paid	80,965.88
National Bank notes outstanding	106,500.00
Dividend certificates, etc.	301.50
Individual deposits subject to check	267,207.17
Total	\$800,587.53

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss: I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of November, 1906.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Albert K. Sherman, Henry Bull Jr., G. P. Taylor, Directors.

11-10-4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE